

DAILY REPORT

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IMF APPROVES STANDBY BORROWING ARRANGEMENT FOR PRC

OW030756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--The International Monetary Fund has approved a request by the Government of the People's Republic of China for a standby borrowing arrangement of SDR [special drawing rights] 450 million over the next 12 months, in support of the government's 1981 economic readjustment program.

China will also receive a loan from the trust fund, an IMF press release said.

China's fund quota is SDR 1.8 billion.

BRIEFS

SHOEMAKER'S DISCUSSION MEETING--The China National Handicraft Products Import and Export Corporation's discussion meeting on China's handicraft art shoes opened in Nanjing, Jiangsu, on 25 February. Representatives from Shanghai and 13 other branches of the corporation as well as new and old customers from Hong Kong, West Europe, U.S., Japan and Latin America are attending the meeting. Chinese handicraft art shoes are all hand-made and much welcomed by customers from abroad. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81 OW]

PEN CLUB INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION--Copenhagen, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--The Shanghai pen center and the Guangzhou pen center in the People's Republic of China have been accepted as members of the International Pen Center at an assembly of its delegates here yesterday. The International Pen Center is holding an assembly of its delegates here from 23 to 27 February. Ye Junjian, delegate of the Chinese pen center, is attending the assembly. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 27 Feb 81 OW]

UN RELIEF--Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Two United Nations sub-organizations donated relief funds to the quake-stricken Daofy County in southwest China's Sichuan Province, the ministries of civil affairs and economic relations with foreign countries announced here today. The United Nations Children's Fund granted 106,000 yuan (RMB) which has been used to buy 2,000 sets of cooking utensils and tableware and 5,000 cotton blankets for the children in the afflicted area. The United Nations Disaster Relief Office offered \$30,000 emergency relief to the quake-stricken area. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 28 Feb 81 OW]

REAGAN INTERVIEW CITED ON USSR, EL SALVADOR

OWO40824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan, asked about Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting, said today that "it would help bring about such a meeting if the Soviet Union revealed that it is willing to moderate its imperialism, its aggression. Afghanistan would be an example." In an interview with retiring CBS journalist Walter Cronkite, President Reagan said, "A summit meeting of that kind takes a lot of preparation and the first preparation, from our standpoint, is the pledge that we have made to our allies.... We will only do things after full consultation with them because they are involved also." "I have said that I will sit and negotiate with them (the Soviet Union) for a reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, to lower the threshold of danger that exists in the world today," he said, adding that "one of the things would be some evidence on the part of the Soviet Union that they are willing to discuss that." Asked if the Soviet Union will have to get out of Afghanistan before a summit, Reagan said, "No, I haven't said that."

When told that Western allies are anxious to get arms control discussions going and that they fear it would be too late to start negotiation until the United States gets defense program and economic program through the Congress, Reagan replied, "I do believe this, that it is rather foolish to have unilaterally disarmed, as you might say, as we did by letting our defensive, our margin of safety deteriorate. And then you sit with a fellow who's got all the arms, what do you have to negotiate with?"

Asked whether the U.S. would lift grain embargo against the Soviet Union, Reagan said that no decision has been made on it. He said he had criticized the embargo during the election campaign, but now, he said, "We have to think very hard as to whether we can just go forward unilaterally and do this...."

He restated what he had said before that to further their cause the Soviets "can resort to lying or stealing or cheating or even murder." He said, "Now if we're going to deal with them, then we have to keep that in mind when we deal with them."

On El Salvador, Reagan said, "We do not sit passively by and let this hemisphere be invaded by outside forces." He said that the United States is offering some help at the request of a government "against the import or the export into the Western Hemisphere, of terrorism, of disruption, and it isn't just El Salvador. That happens to be the target at this moment." But the President did not foresee sending U.S. combat troops to that Central American country.

HAIG TO VISIT MIDEAST IN APRIL FOR MEETINGS

OWO40128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will make his first overseas trip to the Middle East from April 3 to 8 for discussions on how to proceed to "a comprehensive settlement of the Arab and Israeli conflict," the State Department announced today. The trip will provide the U.S. secretary of state with first opportunity to discuss with Middle East leaders the security problems of the strategic area. In each stop, he will also be discussing key issues of bilateral relations with these countries.

Since it took office more than a month ago, the new administration has attached great importance to the situation in the Middle East. While announcing its continued support for the Camp David accord and its readiness "to rejoin the Palestinian autonomy talks" if Egypt and Israel can agree on a date to resume the talks, suspended since last year, the new administration declared that "the highest priority in that region at this time should be to arrest the deteriorating position of the West vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Haig is scheduled to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. His visit is seen as an attempt to enhance American influence in these two aspects.

U.S. INTENTION TO SELL TANKS TO MOROCCO REPORTED

OW031522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. Defense Department officially disclosed yesterday that it plans to sell 108 advanced M-60 A3 tanks to Morocco, according to reports from Washington. In a formal notification to the Congress, the Pentagon said the sale of the tanks to Morocco "will further U.S. foreign policy objectives by demonstrating that the United States remains willing to support the legitimate defense needs of Morocco." The Pentagon also said the sale of the tanks "will not affect the basic military balance in the region." It is reported that Morocco would pay about \$182 million for the M-60 A3 models, along with spare parts and related equipment.

The United States has been a main supplier of arms to Morocco over the last 20 years.

MURDERS OF BLACK CHILDREN CONTINUE IN ATLANTA

OW031208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--"Atlanta horror" and "American tragedy" are among the headlines in newspapers here reporting the continued assassination of poor black children in Atlanta, Georgia.

Black children in this southern city, ranging from seven to 16 years old, have been missing one after another since July 1979. Their bodies have been found, most of them killed by suffocation. The number of missing children has now reached 21, 19 of them having been found dead. In some cases only their skeletons were left.

As such tragedies continue to happen and the assassin(s) still at large, there is spreading fear among black children and their parents. Many black people, who moved to Atlanta a few years ago from New York where they lived in a state of insecurity, are now trying to seek refuge in Washington or elsewhere.

On March 1 (Sunday) many black people demonstrated in downtown Atlanta, expressing indignation at the assassin(s) and demanding that the government clear up the cases as soon as possible and punish the criminal(s) severely. Concern and indignation were also expressed in other American cities. In Washington, D.C., many people wore red ribbons to show sympathy for the victims. Many people volunteered to go to Atlanta to help catch the criminal(s). Others contributed money for cracking the cases.

An Atlanta missionary, Pat Bishop, said, "This stinks. We have allowed the ills of our society to turn on our children. The pusher on the corner, the failure of the system, life on the streets, it is all connected. The children are paying the price for that."

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON LIBERALS, CONSERVATIVES

HK030217 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 2

[International commentary: "'Liberals' and 'Conservatives' in the United States"]

[Text] The inauguration of President Reagan ushered in a new era of development of conservatism in the politics of the United States. There has been growing contention among the people over the "liberals" and "conservatives" in the United States and more speculation on which party is gaining or losing power. In fact, how do we define the "liberals" and the "conservatives?"

In the United States, the names of these two groups refer to people of various political and economic circles who hold different views. However, there is not a recognized, strict scientific definition of these two terms. Generally speaking, those who favor certain bourgeois reforms in capitalist political, economic and social situations are called "liberals," while those who favor maintaining the status quo and oppose "large-scale" reform are called "conservatives." The two terms, liberals and conservatives, which are now commonly used in the United States, came into wide use when President Roosevelt pushed through the "New Deal" in the 1930's. Those who favored the "New Deal" were called liberals and those who opposed it were called conservatives.

Thus, these groups merely represent two different groups within the ruling class. As Arthur Schlesinger, Jr, a famous American historian, said: The "fundamental aim of the two parties is the same, however, the means to this end are different." The so-called "unanimous fundamental aim" means unanimity in maintaining and consolidating monopoly capitalist rule. The difference lies in the fact that liberals generally favor expanding the power and role of the Federal Government. They advocate that the government exert more influence over economic life, stimulate the economy and ease unemployment by means of expanding government expenditure. Where social policies are concerned, they advocate equality of men and women, elimination of racial discrimination and guarantee of certain benefits for the workers. They also advocate relaxing class contradictions at home by means of expanding social welfare. In short, they want to make better use of capitalist state power to maintain monopoly capitalist rule.

On the other hand, the conservatives generally advocate the so-called "free enterprise system" of "free competition." They favor expanding private enterprise and expanding the role of state and local governments and reducing the Federal Government's rules and regulations which interfere in the economy. They also demand that the Federal Government reduce taxes imposed on enterprises in order to stimulate the growth of investment and reduce expenditure on social welfare to balance the budget and reduce inflation.

With regard to international affairs, both groups have been divided internally into the "internationalists" and the "isolationists." The "hawks" and the "doves" also appeared when the war in Indochina broke out in the 1960's. Later, with regard to the Soviet Union's policy of "detente," there were people who favored "detente" on the one hand, and the "hardliners" on the other. These two groups were also sometimes referred to as "hawks" and "doves." Now, generally speaking, the liberals are those who favor detente or the doves, while the conservatives are mainly the hardliners or the hawks.

In the United States, liberals and conservatives exist within both the Democratic and Republican parties; and between these two groups there are the "moderates." Despite the fact that there are representative figures of these three groups at all levels, what is important is that many of them are representing at varying degrees the interests of various monopoly financial groups and of various interest groups.

CONCLUSION OF CPSU CONGRESS REPORTED

OW031536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The 26th party Congress of the CPSU concluded here today with Brezhnev re-elected the party's general secretary.

At the closing session of the party congress at noon today, Brezhnev announced the result of the election for members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat. All the 14 Politburo members, 8 alternate Politburo members and 10 secretaries of the Secretariat retained their membership in the new setup.

Brezhnev, at the age of 75, has been the first secretary of the CPSU since the downfall of Khrushchev in October, 1964 and has been the party's general secretary since the conclusion of the 23rd party congress in 1966. In addition, beginning from 1977 he also replaced Podgornyy as the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He is also currently the chairman of the Defence Council of the Soviet Union. This is to say that all the top posts of the party, state and the armed forces of the country are held by Brezhnev himself.

During the party congress beginning from February 23, Brezhnev made a report on the summing up of the work of the CPSU and the current internal and external policies and tasks; Tikhonov made a report on the basic policies for the country's economic and social development from 1981 to 1985 and to 1990.

The party congress adopted related resolutions based on these two reports and other issues, re-elected the party Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

The congress showed that the Soviet leadership will keep on with the original internal and external policies.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TROUBLED SOVIET ECONOMY

HK030803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Mei Wenbin [2734 2429 1755]: "The Soviet Economy Is in a State of Stagnation"]

[Text] The 26th congress is about to be held and the draft of the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) which will be presented to the congress has already been circulated. The draft reviewed the past 5 years, as this is the usual practice, and presented projections for the coming 5 years.

Economic Growth Rate Has Become Lower and Lower

During 1979 and 1980, which marked the boundary line between the 1970's and 1980's, the domestic economic situation in the Soviet Union was at its worst since Brezhnev came to power. The economic growth rate which the Soviet Union was able to sustain for more than 10 years slowed down and dropped to the lowest point in peacetime since the 1930's. Looking at the various targets contained in the draft 11th 5-Year Plan, there seems to be nothing that the Soviet Union can be proud of.

Although there has been considerable development in the Soviet national economy since the war, the economic growth rate has consistently gone down. The average annual growth rate of Soviet national income has dropped by half from 11.3 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan to 5.7 percent during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This also generally holds true for other economic targets. When drawing up the 10th 5-Year Plan, the Soviet Union deliberately held down plan targets, stipulating that national income would grow by only 4.7 percent--thus, making the 10th 5-Year Plan one with the lowest growth target in the history of Soviet 5-year plans. [paragraph continues]

However, results of its implementation show that even this plan with the lowest target levels yet has not been fulfilled because plans have often not been fulfilled. In recent years, the Soviet Union has constantly held down plan targets when drawing up 5-year plans, holding them down to a figure lower than what was actually fulfilled in the preceding period. Yet, the result has always been that targets are not fulfilled just the same. Thus, a vicious circle of retrogression has been formed--that is, a target for a particular plan is lower than that of the preceding one but the result of implementation is even lower than what has been planned. The Soviet Union has been forced to hold down the average growth rate of national income to 3.4 to 3.7 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The growth rate of other economic targets is also mostly between 3 to 4 percent, lower than that in the 10th 5-Year Plan. With the present 5-year plan, we cannot say that the 10th 5-Year Plan has the lowest targets.

Excessive Arms Expansion Is the Main Reason

Why has Soviet economic growth rate continuously dropped? This is a complex question because there are many factors which affect economic development. However, it is undeniable that the Soviet Union's frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and its enforcement of hegemonism is one of the principal reasons.

Since the 1960's Soviet military expenditures have increased acutely. Figures announced by the Soviet Government are fabricated ones. According to estimates of some Western research institutions, the actual Soviet military expenditure is six times that of the official figure. According to estimates, from 1961 to 1975, Soviet military spending increased by an annual average of 9.8 percent, higher than the growth rate of national income (7.9 percent) and of industrial production value (9.3 percent). In 1977, Soviet military spending was around \$130 billion, constituting more than 10 percent of the GNP, around 25 percent of national income or around 40 percent of national financial expenditure. Soviet economic capability is only 60 percent or so of that of the United States, yet its military expenditure is 20 to 30 percent higher than that of the United States. If such a huge chunk of social wealth is not used in the process of reproduction, it will inevitably have serious adverse effects on social economic development.

Another reason for the rapid drop of the economic growth rate is the disproportionate development of the national economy. To engage in arms expansion and war preparations, the Soviet Union has to develop the military industry by all possible means and require that sectors related to the military industry coordinate with this effort. As a result, heavy industry has developed abnormally and the proportional relationship between agriculture and light and heavy industry has become seriously unbalanced. In 1977, agriculture made up only 18 percent of total industrial and agricultural production while industry took up 82 percent. Among the industries, class A means of industrial production constituted 74 percent while class B industrial consumption materials constituted only 26 percent. The United States is a highly industrialized country. However, its class A industries have remained at the level of 62 to 67 percent in the past few years. Thus, we can see how serious the abnormal growth of Soviet heavy industry is. Marx said: "Constant capital is never produced for its own sake but solely because more of it is needed in spheres of production whose products go into individual consumption." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 25 p 341) The Soviet Union's one-sided development of heavy industry is contrary to the requirement of economic laws. It is not for the purpose of satisfying the needs of light industry and agriculture, but on the contrary, done at the expense of developing light industry and agriculture. The result is an acute shortage of consumer goods, inability to meet market demands and failure to satisfy the people's basic needs.

The rapid drop in Soviet economic growth rate is also directly related to the deteriorating conditions of social reproduction. The most important indications are insufficient economic construction capital, growing shortage of the labor force and difficulty in developing natural resources. Shortage of capital is expected because military spending takes away a great slice of the national income. In addition, economic efficiency has also gone down. The society cannot put more capital into expanded reproduction. The main reason for the shortage of the labor force is that the longstanding crude method of management has exhausted the source of spare labor force in society while population growth rate has also been dropping, making the society unable to produce more people eligible for employment. The difficulty in developing resources mainly resulted from increasing exhaustion of resources in the economically developed western part, requiring the vigorous development of the eastern part. However, natural conditions in the east are highly unfavorable, communications are difficult, population is sparse and production costs are much higher than in the western part. These are all factors which directly contributed to the drop in Soviet economic growth rate.

Moreover, unstable agricultural production, serious bureaucratic practices in economic management and ineffective economic reforms have also affected economic development to various degrees.

The New Plan Is Low-Key and Reveals Great Difficulties

Five-year plans in the past have repeatedly failed. The harsh reality has taught the Soviet leaders lessons time and again. They are now not that hopeful about the future. The present draft 11th 5-Year Plan is low-key and projects an average annual national income growth rate of 3.4 to 3.7 percent, even lower than the actual results of the last 5-year plan. Even so, it must be pointed out that there is no guarantee that this plan can be completely fulfilled. In particular, some specific targets seem very likely to be fulfilled. For example, average annual grain production in the 10th [as published] 5-Year Plan is projected to be 238 million to 243 million tons, that is, a growth of 35 million to 40 million over the target in the preceding plan. This is obviously too high. Since the war, Soviet agriculture has never experienced such a tremendous production increase of 37.5 million tons in a year. Although the Soviet Union has been vigorously grasping the agricultural problem in recent years, the results have not been remarkable. It is obviously very difficult to accomplish such a great task of production increase.

To a very great extent, the slowdown of Soviet economic growth has been the result of the militarization of the national economy. However, external expansion and contention for world hegemony have become a set national policy of the Soviet Union. Thus, we cannot be optimistic about the prospects for Soviet economic development.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON THATCHER'S U.S. TRIP

Appearance on U.S. TV

HK041014 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Report: "Mrs Thatcher Reaffirms Support for Western Deterrent Against Soviet Global Expansion in a Speech Broadcast Before Leaving the United States"]

[Text] According to reports, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher concluded her 3-day official visit to the United States on 1 March and returned to London. She did not deliver a speech at Heathrow Airport. However, observers in London held that the special relations between the two countries were shown once again by the particularly warm reception she received during her stay in the United States and the common viewpoints she shared with President Ronald Reagan.

British newspapers reported that in her speeches in the United States and to the press, Mrs Thatcher expressed support for the Western deterrance against the Soviet expansionist measures inside and outside the NATO region and in Africa and the Gulf region. An article by a reporter in THE OBSERVER said that her viewpoints were identical with those of the U.S. leaders except that there were minor differences in the attitude toward the questions concerning El Salvador and the Middle East. Reporter Jones of the London SUNDAY TIMES wrote: Mrs Thatcher has made "Britain stand firmly with Reagan and respond to his call for taking a comparatively firm stand against the Soviet Union." The "World Press News" held that the Prime Minister's visit made "the special relations between Britain and the United States firmer than ever."

In her conversation on the nationwide "Issues and Answers" program broadcast by ABC, Mrs Thatcher reiterated her 27 February demand by which she asked the United States to take a cautious attitude toward Brezhnev's proposal on holding a Soviet-U.S. summit. She said the Soviet Union knew that the Westerners had a warm love for peace and that ordinary Westerners would say, "Yes, we would like to hold a summit." However, she gave this warning: "We are sitting together with representatives of a government which is gradually expanding its strength and influence," and in dealing with this government, "the important thing is what it does, and not what it says. Brezhnev sent an army of 90,000 men to suppress Afghanistan by force...they have the most modernized, up-to-date and greatest numbers of weapons...these weapons can be used to defeat the United States." She told the United States: "You should not make any concession unless you are compensated in a certain way."

Mrs Thatcher pointed out that it would be absolutely impossible for the Western countries to resume trade relations with the Soviet Union as long as the Soviet Army stayed in Afghanistan. She stressed that "In no way should we agree to the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan." She said: "They (the Soviet Union) hope that we will get used to their staying there...in this way, their staying there will become fait accompli accepted by all. Then, as a matter of fact, they will have changed their boundaries and annexed another country."

In her conversation, Mrs Thatcher also expressed support for the deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe.

On the question of El Salvador, she denounced all intervention in this country, "wherever this intervention may come from." She said that the Salvadoran people must decide their own future in a situation without any external intervention. She added: "We also say this with regard to Poland. We also say this with regard to Afghanistan."

Talking about the question of the Middle East, Mrs Thatcher pointed out that the United States had "completely misunderstood" the efforts Western Europe had made in the Middle East peace talks, including the demand for allowing the PLO to participate in the autonomy talks. "People say, I do not know why, that we are contending with the United States in our talks. This is not the case at all."

Ready To Protect Oil Passage

HK040108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Report: "Mrs Thatcher Expresses British Readiness To Participate in Multinational Rapid Deployment Force To Protect Oil Passage During U.S. Visit"]

[Text] According to reports, in her discussions with American leaders during her visit to the United States, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said Britain is always ready to send troops to join a multinational rapid deployment force to defend the oil passage and protect the West's interests in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean in times of emergency.

British sources in Washington said: Mrs Thatcher suggested on 26 February that "a permanent tripartite naval force of American, British and French troops be formed to strengthen security over the strategically important Gulf region." That day, she specifically told reporters after her talks with American leaders: "This commitment cannot be undertaken by NATO forces under the command of the NATO headquarters, but it can be jointly undertaken by some NATO countries." At the same time, she said this can only be done with the consent and cooperation of the Gulf countries.

Before her final talks with Ronald Reagan on 28 February, Mrs Thatcher again said: British and French naval forces in the Gulf are already giving their support to the huge force deployed by the United States in that area. She also said: We have not yet come to a decision on the establishment of a multinational rapid deployment force because a great deal remains to be done before such a force can actually be set up.

The plan to establish a rapid deployment force was proposed by President Carter as early as 1977. After 2 years of deliberations, the U.S. Defense Department began forming this force in the summer of 1979. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the oil passage of the West was seriously threatened. Therefore, the United States quickened the work of forming a rapid deployment force which will be ready to move to the Middle East or the Persian Gulf in the contingency of countering the Soviet southward thrust strategy.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT

OW031317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] London, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher in a statement to the Parliament on her visit to the United States this afternoon said that "President Reagan and I discussed the threat to the stability and security of the Gulf and Southwest Asia following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan". "Britain shared the determination of the United States, and of our other allies, to prevent Soviet encroachment in this region," she stressed. She stated that her talks with Reagan "covered all the most important aspects of the international scene." She told the MPs: "We exchanged views on East-West relations as a whole and in particular on the speech which Brezhnev delivered a week ago." The speech "contains, besides much that is unacceptable for Britain and America, certain points which need to be explained and explored," she added. "On the Middle East," she said, "I explained the objectives of the European initiative stemming from the Venice declaration of last June." "The initiative was intended not to compete with American efforts but to complement them," she pointed out. On the situation in El Salvador, Mrs Thatcher declared that "The British Government shared the American view of outside interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador." "We condemned violence from whatever quarter it came and we considered that the people of El Salvador should be able to determine their own future peacefully and democratically," she added.

UK PARLIAMENT ENDORSES TRIDENT MISSILE PURCHASE

OW040732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] London, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The British Government's decision to buy the Trident missile system as a successor to the Polaris nuclear force to maintain the independent strategic nuclear deterrent was endorsed by Parliament here this evening at the end of a heated debate on the issue. The vote on the government motion endorsing the decision was 316 in favour and 248 against, a majority of 68. During the debate in the House of commons, John Nott, secretary of state for defence, dismissed unilateralism as "the enemy and not the friend of arms control." He said that for the NATO alliance to renounce nuclear weapons would be ultimate foolishness and for Britain to abandon its nuclear role would be "a dishonest dangerous pretence". No British Government would actually make that choice, he said. He also stressed that what the West had to deal with was not the Russian people who want peace, but the Russian leaders who would use nuclear weapons as a source of blackmail.

The opposition Labour Party spokesman on defence, Brynmor John, argued that the choice of Trident project involved the change from a single deterrent system to a system designed to fight a sophisticated nuclear war. Therefore, he declared, the Labour Party would resist what he called "this piece of nuclear nonsense."

Dr David Owen, former Labour foreign secretary, who, with 11 other social democrats, severed his links with the Labour Party yesterday, condemned the Labour Party's decision calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament. He told the House of Commons that he believed the commitments of the NATO alliance were clear. They are, he said, detente through multilateral arms negotiations and arms control and deterrence through conventional and nuclear defence forces. He challenged the Labour to declare its nuclear arms policy, asking: "Are they endorsing the commitment to membership of NATO, which accepts nuclear deterrent?"

FRG'S GENSCHER ON USSR'S MISSILE PRODUCTION

OW040728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Detrich Genscher today again urged the Soviet Union to stop its production and deployment of medium-ranged nuclear missiles.

In a statement released by the West German Foreign Ministry, Genscher told reporters that in view of the faster growth of Soviet superiority in medium-ranged nuclear missiles than anticipated, it would be more irresponsible to sign an agreement on maintaining the status quo now than in 1979, when the question was first discussed.

He once again expressed welcome to the Soviet readiness to hold negotiations on measures to build up confidence in all Europe. "We will make use of every opportunity for negotiation," Genscher stated.

PCI'S BERLINGUER SLAMS CPSU TREATMENT OF PAJETTA

OWO31221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer today described the prevention of the Italian delegation from speaking at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress as "an inconceivable event, and even a ridiculous act."

An ANSA report said the general secretary made this remark in Genoa when he was meeting with workers from the Italian shipbuilding company, the Italian steel company and other enterprises.

When a worker asked why he did not go to Moscow, he said, "I can answer that I have much political work in Italy. But I can also answer in another way: Why must there be an Italian party general secretary to each Soviet party congress?" He added, "I must remind you that this was not so even in the past. For example, Palmiro Togliatti did not attend the 19th Soviet party congress."

He said, "Does the different treatment towards Giancarlo Pajetta have anything to do with the content of his speech? If so, the Soviet comrades should know, at least should have felt, that at the time when they invited us to the congress we had said: We have the habit of making clear our position which is known to all everywhere."

Various regional committees of the Italian Communist Party and some parliamentarians were indignant and "resolutely demanded that Pajetta and Bufalini cut short their stay in Moscow and leave for home" when they learnt that the Soviets had prevented the Italian Communist Party delegation from speaking at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, according to local press reports.

A number of grassroots Italian communists maintained that the Soviets were trying to "order Pajetta about" and "it is a sort of blackmail."

It was reported that the delayed publication of Italian delegation leader Pajetta's speech at the Moscow party activists meeting in PRAVDA prompted Pajetta to make an urgent appointment in Moscow with CPSU Secretary B.N. Ponomarev to make representations and express and express his "shock" at such a Soviet move.

FRANCE'S GISCARD INTENDS TO RUN FOR REELECTION

OWO31548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced in a television speech here tonight that he had decided to contest in the next presidential election.

French Socialist Party candidate Francois Mitterrand, the Rassemblement Pour La Republique (the Gaullist Group) candidate Jacques Chirac and the Communist Party of France candidate Georges Marchais had already declared their intention to run for the presidency.

Under the French Constitution, the president is elected by general, direct vote for seven years. The first ballot for the upcoming election will be conducted on April 26 and the second on May 10.

PRC, YUGOSLAV PLANTS SIGN AGREEMENT, CONTRACT

OW011658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Chengdu, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--A long-term agreement on the joint production of motor vehicles and a contract for production cooperation were signed here today between the Chongqing machine building plant of China, and the Tomos factory of Yugoslavia.

This is the first item of cooperation in industrial production between Sichuan Province and Yugoslavia signed as a result of economic technical cooperation talks held last March during a visit to Yugoslavia by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government delegation. The economic technical cooperation includes 10 items. For equality and mutual benefit, the two sides will provide the other with engines or parts. The two sides also discussed cooperation between 1982 and 1985.

Zhang Guangqin, general manager of Sichuan International Economic and Technical Cooperation Corporation; Zheng Hengkang, deputy general manager of the Sichuan Machinery and Power Equipment Export Corporation; and Sun Shoupeng, head of the Chongqing machine building plant, and Rafael Baraga, managing-director of Tomos factory of Yugoslavia, signed the agreement.

Wu Xihai, vice governor of Sichuan Province, attended the signing ceremony and met the delegation members prior to the ceremony.

YUGOSLAV SENTENCED FOR ANTISTATE PROPAGANDA

OW281840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--A Yugoslav local court in Zagreb recently sentenced Dr Franjo Tudjman to three years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years for having carried out anti-state propaganda, according to a press report here. The report said the indictment accused the defendant of having abused the right to express personal views from 1977 to 1980 by making a host of statements and remarks to foreign correspondents and having them published in the foreign press in which he presented the social and political situation in his country untruthfully and with ill-intentions, and thus committed a criminal offense of disrupting the foundation of the country's socialist autonomous system and state security through anti-state propaganda.

The report said in all his statements and remarks, the accused almost invariably distorted the relations among different nationalities of the country. For instance, he had alleged groundlessly that the Croatian nationality was treated unequally as compared with other nationalities.

After an open trial, the local court in Zagreb announced that the offence of the accused had been proved by the evidence presented to the court.

PLA GENERAL STAFF OFFICIAL MARKS GDR ARMY DAY

OW280804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Col Wolfgang Uhlstein, military, naval and air attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Beijing, and Mrs Uhlstein gave a cocktail party here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army. Among those attending were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of various countries here.

IRAN'S BANI-SADR MEETS ISLAMIC DELEGATION

OW011522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--As long as Iraqi troops remain in Iranian territory, Iran cannot agree to a ceasefire in the Gulf war. This is one point of the three-point proposal presented by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at a meeting between the Iranian defense council and the visiting 9-member Islamic delegation last night.

Referring to the two other points of the proposal, the president who is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Iran, said that the Islamic order should be met and fulfilled and the invader identified and punished, and that Iran respects the 1975 Algerian accord but the country can act on it only after the Iraqi Army has withdrawn from Iranian territory.

During the meeting, Ahmed Sekou Toure, Guinean president who heads the delegation, said: "Our motivation for venturing on the visit is to establish peace and put an end to the war." "This war has served to overshadow the issue of Palestine to the advantage of Israel. Once this war is over we will be capable of helping Afghanistan and Palestine," he added.

The delegation which arrived here yesterday includes President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman; President of Gambia Dawda Jawara; President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq; Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ulusu; Chairman of the Executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat; secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti; Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen and Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DIES IN PLANE CRASH

OW030118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Badawi was killed today in a helicopter crash this afternoon, according to MENA. President Anwar as-Sadat announced with deep grief the death of Badawi and other officers.

It was announced that General Badawi and thirteen other senior officers of the armed forces had boarded a military helicopter to inspect some field formations, but the aircraft collided with a solid object during the take-off.

General Badawi commanded the Third Field Army during the October war, in which his army destroyed the southern half of the Israeli Barlev Line.

EGYPT-U.S. TALKS ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE REPORTED

OW020124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The Egyptian and American sides today ended two days of talks here on the formation of an international multinational force to supervise the final Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai due to take place by April 1982 and to patrol the final border between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai Desert, MENA reported today.

Following the meeting with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and talks with Egyptian First Foreign Undersecretary 'Usamah Baz, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sturner, who headed the U.S. side, told the press today that during these talks they laid the basis for the security in Sinai and the multinational force there.

Answering the question whether there were differences of view between Egypt and Israel on this subject, Sturner said that it was natural to have differences in views, but added that these are not difficulties or basic obstacles.

At a press conference yesterday, Baz stressed any country can participate in the formation of the force. He underlined the important role of the UN in this respect. Its participation or non-participation in the force is another issue, but its participation is always welcome, he noted.

Before his arrival at Cairo, Sterner had talks on the setting up of a multinational force with his Israeli counterpart in Israel.

The local press stressed that it was the first official contact made by the new American administration with both Egypt and Israel and it is seen as reflecting the American commitment to the previous undertakings of the Camp David accords.

CORRESPONDENT ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

OW271720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Round-up: First Anniversary of Exchanging Ambassadors Between Egypt, Israel--By XINHUA Correspondent Wan Guang"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--No editorial or article is published in Cairo newspapers today on the occasion of the first anniversary of exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel. The Israeli Embassy here today is heavily guarded by the Egyptian police as usual.

Normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel, after the thirty years' wars and antagonism, was a turning point in the history between the two countries. However, during the past year, the course of this normalisation has been far from smooth.

So many provocative measures have been taken by the Israeli Begin government. On top of its obstinate attitude towards the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, there were the adoption of the law to annex Jerusalem, the cruel repression in the occupied Arab territories and the reckless aggression against Lebanon. These have aroused strong indignation and condemnation from the whole Arab and Islamic world and got unfavourable responses from the Egyptian Government as well. Egypt has more than once suspended the Palestinian autonomy talks which are now in stalemate.

Landed in extreme isolation internationally and meeting with growing opposition internally, the Begin government had to request elections ahead of schedule. Recently Begin pretended to be anxious for an immediate resumption of the Palestinian autonomy talks. The Egyptian sources described this as "a Begin's trick for elections."

While upholding the Camp David accords as the ground for the future Middle East peace talks, Egypt stressed the continued implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Egypt is concerned over the final Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai by April next year. It was learnt here that during the meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli joint military committee last January, the Egyptians requested discussions on the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, but was refused by the Israeli side. Israel insisted that the problem of the multinational force, which is to supervise the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to the internationally-recognized border, be settled first. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East affairs Michael Sterner, who arrived in Israel yesterday, will visit Egypt later to discuss this problem. Israel still tries to use the Sinai card to threaten the other side.

During the past year, the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel has been a gradual process. The two governments have reached agreements in transport and communications, commerce, culture, agriculture and some other fields. Land and air traffic between the two countries has been reopened. Trade between the two countries has been started both by sea and land. The two sides have exchanged some governmental and nongovernmental delegations. The Egyptian Government and the ruling party have made contacts with the Israeli opposition Labour Party. However, observers here believe that such contacts were still limited. It was announced here that the Israeli tourists to Egypt last year numbered about ten thousand and few Egyptian tourists went to Israel.

On February 19, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told pressmen here that the normalisation process between Egypt and Israel is going ahead, but "we cannot press the Egyptian people to visit Israel for the lack of progress in the (Palestinian) autonomy negotiations affects the feeling of the Egyptians."

What happened to the recent Cairo international book fair was cited by the local sources as an example of the general feeling of the Egyptians. Israel participated in the fair for the first time. As a sign of their protest, many young visitors came labelled with symbolic Palestinian flags.

Egyptian papers pointed out that the prevailing and deeply rooted strong feelings against Israel among the Egyptian masses certainly had and will continue to have its impact on the development of relationship between the two countries.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES ALGERIA FOR TUNISIA

OW011656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang has discussed with Algerian Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef economic cooperation and trade between the two countries and signed minutes of their talks on trade. The Chinese trade delegation led by Li Qiang left here for Tunisia today after a five-day visit to this country. The delegation and its Algerian host agreed to promote the commercial interflow between the two countries.

Received by Bourguiba

OW021630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Tunis, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang here today. Bourguiba expressed satisfaction on the friendly relations between Tunisia and China and their fruitful cooperation in various fields. He wished further development of this good relationship and cooperation. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was present on the occasion. Minister Li Qiang arrived here yesterday from Algeria where he had been on a visit for five days.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS MOROCCAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW031532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Moroccan Ambassador Abderrahim Harkett gave a reception here today at the embassy to mark the 20th anniversary of ascension to the throne of His Majesty Hassan II and the 25th anniversary of the Kingdom of Morocco. Present at the reception were Huang Hua, vice premier and foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments including the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Islamic Association of China. Also present were diplomatic officials of other countries in Beijing.

SOMALI PRESIDENT WARNS OF SOVIET COMEBACK

OW011638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre in an interview with a Kuwait newspaper published today said, "I must remind you that the Russians are trying their utmost to stage a comeback in Somalia."

The paper AL-WATTAN reported the president as saying: "Somalia now makes contacts with the Soviet Union only through diplomatic channels, and, in most cases, when it wants to lodge a protest with the Soviets, or when they threaten or menace us."

Siad declared emphatically, "So long as I am in office in Somalia, the Russians will not return to Somalia. This is not only because there are political and diplomatic differences, but also because they have impaired the dignity of Somalia."

President Siad condemned the rivalry of the big powers in the Horn of Africa. He said, "We are suffering from infiltration of the big powers into the region." He expressed his support to the Ta'if resolution (of the summit of Islamic countries) to do away with the big powers' rivalry in the Horn of Africa.

Siad criticised the United States and other Western countries for their inadequate support to Somalia. "The Russians now are using Ethiopia to oppose us, taking advantage of our own problems and the hesitation and sluggishness of the United States and other Western countries in giving us support."

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER MUGABE URGES UNITY

OW010136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Salisbury, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has called on the Zimbabwe people to close their ranks to safeguard their hard won independence. Addressing a rally at the Rufaro stadium here this afternoon, Mugabe said that the Zimbabwe people must be united as one nation. It could not afford division after a long bitter liberation struggle. He added, "We cannot have two nations, two territorial sections, two governments and two prime ministers. There can only be one Zimbabwe, one nation and one government."

Referring to disarmament of ex-guerillas, Mugabe said that all former guerillas were being disarmed and this would make it possible to speed up the integration of the national army.

Mugabe pledged Zimbabwe's moral, material and political support to the nationalist movements in South Africa and Namibia. He added, "South Africa must learn from what has happened to the Smith regime here." "If the Botha regime cannot learn the lesson of history provided here then they will learn it in a bitter way, for the people of South Africa will not allow that apartheid regime to last very long."

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS ON EL SALVADOR

OWO21520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Panama City, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The Latin American and Caribbean committee of the Socialist International ended a two-day meeting here today, declaring its support for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination without foreign interference.

The meeting attended by representatives of socialist parties from 18 Latin American, the Caribbean and Western European countries had mainly discussed the situation in Central America, particularly in El Salvador. It had reportedly heard briefings by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), an anti-government organization in El Salvador, on the situation in that country.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said that the committee had expressed its profound concern about a recent attempt to transform the Salvadoran people's struggle into an East-West confrontation.

The statement said that the Salvadoran people has the right to determine its own destiny and that this inalienable right should be upheld and safeguarded from interference by any foreign countries.

The statement reaffirmed the committee's wish to work actively to seek a political solution to the current crisis in El Salvador. The statement declared that "We reiterate our support for the FDR and regard it as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people and as a legitimate interlocutor to a peaceful solution."

According to reports quoting informed sources, the meeting had decided to urge the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba to stop intervening in El Salvador. It also agreed to ask former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to mediate the dispute between the ruling junta and guerrillas in that Central American country.

Carlsson Meets U.S. Officials

OWO40742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Secretary-General Bernt Carlsson of the Socialist International met in Washington yesterday with senior U.S. officials to seek American participation in mediations to end the conflict in El Salvador, according to reports from the U.S. capital.

U.S. State Department spokesman William Dyess was quoted as saying he foresees no such role for the United States. "As to whether or not the Government of El Salvador wishes to pursue negotiations at this time, and in what channels, is a matter for the Government of El Salvador to decide," he said.

But Bernt Carlsson said in an interview that U.S. participation is essential if mediation of the conflict is to succeed. "The precondition for success is that all parties concerned accept the mediation," he added. He said the United States is a concerned party because of its economic and military aid to El Salvador and because of its efforts to shut off the flow of arms to guerrillas from outside the country. Without such participation, Carlsson said, "the mediation couldn't even start."

Carlsson went to the United States after attending the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean committee of the Socialist International in Panama. Informed sources said the meeting decided to urge the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba to stop intervening in El Salvador, and requested Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and former West German chancellor, to be the chief mediator of the conflict. Carlsson said before his departure for the United States that he would propose that Brandt be the chief mediator and meet President Reagan.

El Salvador Asks Mediation

OW030828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte said yesterday that he was ready to meet with representatives of the Socialist International to seek a political solution to the bloody conflict in the country, according to a report from San Salvador.

The president also said that he was ready to talk peace anywhere with the anti-government guerrillas but warned that El Salvador is now on a war footing and will stay that way as long as Russians, Cubans and other nations continue sending arms to the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, in Panama the Secretary General of the Socialist International Bernt Carlsson said that the Democratic Revolutionary Front, an anti-government organization in El Salvador, had accepted the mediation offered by the Socialist International, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the front, said yesterday that the front's position in the future would be explained through the mediators.

The anti-government guerrillas have carried out sabotage, both military and economic, in some parts of the country since the beginning of the year. In February, over 1,000 persons were killed in fightings between guerrillas and government forces, or assassinated.

U.S. SENDS MORE MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department announced here today a \$25 million increase in military aid and a 20-man increase in U.S. military advisers for the Government of El Salvador. After a day of deliberating with congressional leaders, the State Department said in a statement that the U.S. Government is sure that additional arms are waiting to be smuggled into El Salvador for the insurgents and the United States wants "to improve as much as possible the (Salvadoran) Government's ability to deal with this problem."

The increase of 4 five-man training teams to El Salvador means the number of U.S. personnel serving in military-related capacities in El Salvador will reach 54, including a six-man naval team sent to that country last week. The State Department said these U.S. personnel will not accompany Salvadoran units outside their garrison areas nor will they participate in any combat operations. The additional \$25 million military aid will bring the total for the current fiscal year to \$35.4 million. The U.S. Government will permit the Salvadoran Government to use the money to buy helicopters, vehicles, radar and small arms. Meanwhile, the State Department anticipated that raising the present assistance level of \$63 million economic aid to El Salvador for fiscal 1981 may be necessary.

In the Congress, there are controversial views over the increase of military aid and military advisers. Some senators stated that the government's response to El Salvador is lopsided with military aid and advisers rather than economic assistance. Sen Claiborne Pell said, "There basically is a political problem. The emphasis should be on economic aid, not military aid and military people."

NICARAGUA ASSURES U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS WILL CEASE

OW031232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said yesterday that the U.S. has received "certain assurances" from Nicaragua that it will stop arms shipment through its territory to the anti-government forces in El Salvador, according to a UPI report from Washington.

Haig told reporters that the U.S. is watching closely to see if the assurances are followed by action before making a decision on further aid to Nicaragua. The U.S. will decide in two weeks whether the Nicaraguans have followed through on their assurances and stopped arms deliveries and the U.S. had "sufficient" intelligence capability to do so, he added. Not long ago, the U.S. accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of supplying arms to the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador and identified Nicaragua as one of the main routes for arms infiltrations. It suspended its \$15-million aid to Nicaragua and asked the Managua government to stop the arms deliveries.

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN BARBADOS

OWO30210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bridgetown, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, head of the visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, called on Barbadian Governor-General Deighton Ward at the government house here today and had a friendly conversation with him. Chinese Ambassador Wang Tao was present on the occasion. Yesterday, the delegation visited places of historic interest and scenic spots and made a tour of the island. President Arnott Cato of Senate and speaker W.C.B. Hinds of House Assembly entertained the Chinese guests at a luncheon during the tour.

Premier Receives Delegation

OWO31345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bridgetown, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams received Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China and head of the visiting NPC delegation, at the government headquarters here this afternoon. Tom Adams said that the Chinese delegation's visit to Barbados showed that countries, large and small, could enjoy warm and cordial diplomatic relations. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme praised the efforts of the Barbadian Government in developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. They expressed their desire to make common efforts to promote such relations.

This evening, the prime minister gave a reception for the Chinese delegation at his official residence. Senate President Arnott Cato and House Speaker W.C.B. Hinds also attended the reception. After the reception, the Chinese delegates watched a performance of dances and songs which was arranged specially for them. Chinese Ambassador Wang Tao was present on all these occasions.

Wang Tao Hosts Reception

OWO40112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Bridgetown, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao gave a reception today to mark the visit to Barbados by the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Adams; President of the Senate Arnott Samuel Cato; Speaker of the House of Assembly Burton Hinds and ministers of the government attended the reception which was permeated with a warm and cordial atmosphere. Toasts were repeatedly proposed to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples. In the morning, President Cato and Speaker Hinds had separate meetings and friendly conversations with the Chinese guests, and showed them round the halls of the Senate and the House of Assembly. Some members of the delegation visited a local hospital and places of historical interest.

FANG YI ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE OF FORMER MINISTER

OW031844 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Prof Zeng Zhaolun, former vice minister of higher education and a noted chemist and educator, died on 8 December 1967 at the age of 68 as a result of cruel persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. A memorial service was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery of revolutionaries today to rehabilitate Comrade Zeng Zhaolun and reinstate his honor.

Prof Zheng Zhaolun, a native of Xiangxiang, Hunan, graduated from the Qinghua school in 1920. Later he studied in the United States and earned his doctorate in chemical science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After he returned home in 1926, he continually engaged himself in our country's scientific education and became dean and concurrently president of the Department of Chemistry of the Beijing University, vice minister of education, vice chairman of the National Federation of the Scientific Circles, academician and president of the Institute of Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, deputy to the first NPC, member of the first to fourth national CPPCC and Standing Committee member of the Chinese Democratic League. After the struggle against the rightists, Comrade Zeng Zhaolun was mislabelled as a rightist element.

During his several decades of academic life, Comrade Zeng Zhaolun compiled and wrote several millions words of lecture notes, authored and translated dozens of scientific and technological books and published over 100 academic papers and articles. During his 40 years of lecturing life, he trained several generations in China's chemical science. Today many of his students and assistants have become the backbone in scientific research units and schools of higher education.

During the memorial service, Chu Tunan, vice chairman of the Chinese Democratic League, declared that after reexamination, the CCP Central Committee ordered correcting the erroneous case of mislabelling Comrade Zhaolun as a rightist, and it also restored his honor and corrected the error of condemning "several opinions of our country's scientific system"--which he participated in drafting--as an "antiparty scientific program."

The memorial service was presided over by Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang. Fang Yi, Liu Lantao, Yang Xiufeng and leading members and representatives of authorities concerned, totalling over 300 people, were present at the memorial service.

SONG RENQIONG, DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESS WOMEN'S MEETING

OW032354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The All-China Women's Federation held a report meeting today at the Great Hall of the People to mark the "3 March" International Working Women's Day.

In a report made at the meeting, Song Renqiong, secretary of the Secretariat and director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee said: In discussing women's work recently, the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee put forward that the All-China Women's Federation in its work should place emphasis on bringing up, cultivating and educating the over 300 million children and young people. He also asked the women's federation to pay attention to the following six points:

1. Help people form happy families and correctly handle marriage problems.
2. Do a good job in practicing family planning.
3. Vigorously solve problems in establishing nurseries, kindergartens, children's theaters, recreation centers and hospitals and in providing children and young people with toys, pictorials and reading materials.
4. Help every family strengthen education among its children, show concern for and train staff to work with children and young people.

5. Strengthen education among young women who are awaiting employment.
6. Study and solve problems in labor protection and welfare for women workers and commune members.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, delivered a speech at the meeting. She said: I feel very happy and greatly inspired in attending this meeting. This is not only because of the fact that I have a particular feeling for women's work as I have been doing women's work for several decades, it is also because of the fine situation in women's work.

First, let us look at the scale of this grand meeting. Attending the meeting are over 6,000 women from all walks of life including women comrades from the central authorities. I recall that when I attended the first meeting in Tianjin to mark women's day 56 years ago, only some 60 people attended that meeting. The present meeting is several times larger.

Second, after the decade of turmoil and under the guidance of the correct line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have upheld the four fundamental principles and strengthened and improved the party's leadership. The situation in the whole country is fine. A new situation has also prevailed in the work of women and children.

Third, the party has assigned us an even more arduous task. The party asks the women's federation to not only do work for the broad masses of women but also do work for more than 300 million children and young people. What kind of work is involved in bringing up children and young people? It is the work of cultivating a backup force and the future's main strength in the people's cause. Is this work not more arduous and more significant than before? We should valiantly shoulder this glorious task and incessantly push the society forward. It is hoped that the broad masses of women will live up to the expectation of the party and the people and that people of our generation will do a good job in bringing up those of the next generation.

Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, presided over today's report meeting. Attending the meeting were Chen Muhua, Shuai Mengqi, Qian Zhengying, Li Cheng, Lei Jieqiong and Luo Qiong.

At the meeting, Song Renqiong, on behalf of the CCP Central Committee, and Kang Keqing, on behalf of the All-China Women's Federation, congratulated the women of all nationalities in the country on the occasion. They paid high respect to women heroes, model and advanced workers and the broad masses of women on all fronts, to all the women comrades of the PLA and to those comrades who are engaged in women's work and devoted to the work of young people and children. They extended warm greetings to women compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

In his report, Song Renqiong also stressed the important role of women as a great revolutionary force, and asked all comrades in the party to concern themselves with and pay full attention to women's work. He said: Party committees at all levels must further strengthen their leadership over women's work, periodically discuss and study various issues and provide specific guidance. Government at all levels, in all fields of endeavor, all departments and all basic-level units must concern themselves with and give support to women's work so as to create a new situation in doing women's work.

Song Renqiong hoped that comrades who are engaged in women's work today will carry forward the glorious traditions of the older generation and make fresh contributions to the development of the cause for women in the new period. He said: It is our firm belief that under the solicitude and support of the party organizations at all levels and the entire society, you will definitely be able to write a new chapter with your exemplary deeds and new contributions for the women's movement in this great era of ours.

In his report, Deng Liqun once again emphasized the education of children and young people. He pointed out: With CCP leadership and the superior socialist system, the great cause pioneered by our revolutionary predecessors will definitely be passed on from one generation to another, and our new generation will definitely become qualified successors to the great cause.

More Song Renqiong Remarks

OWO40321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--At a report meeting on 3 March marking the "8 March" International Working Women's Day, Song Renqiong, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the CCP Central Committee's Organization Department, said: Training and educating teenagers and children is a strategic task which concerns our nation's future and destiny. The whole party and the whole society should put a premium on and show concern for the healthy growth of teenagers and children.

Song Renqiong said: Teenagers and children are a treasure to society, the future and hope of our country and nation and successors to the cause of communism. The teenagers and children of today are a reserve force for accomplishing the four modernizations. In 10 to 20 years, they will become the main force and shock brigades for accomplishing the four modernizations. Hundreds of thousands of experts will emerge from among them. Therefore, providing good education and training for teenagers and children is not only a question which concerns all families and demands the attention of all parents, more importantly, it ensures the availability of successors to the cause pioneered by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, the accomplishment of the grand goal of the four modernizations and the prosperity of our country and nation.

He said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Chinese teenagers and children have undergone gratifying changes in their thoughts, manners and spiritual outlook, thanks to the hard work and meticulous care of women workers, teachers, CYL cadres, instructors of Young Pioneers, disciplinarians, child care workers, parents and the numerous literary and art workers and medical and sports workers who work enthusiastically for children and teenagers. Teenagers and children love the motherland, the people, study, work and science; look after the public interests; observe discipline; show good manners and are growing sturdily. In the activities of "five stresses" and "four beauties" jointly proposed by the nine units including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation, our teenagers and children will surely grow up healthier.

However, we should realize that the disasters resulting from the decade of turmoil and the unhealthy trends in society have had a considerable impact on the young hearts of some teenagers and children. Since our opening to foreign countries, some negative ideas have been brought in and these decadent bourgeois ideas and lifestyles are having undesirable effects on some naive teenagers and children. On top of this, we have not been able to keep up with work in many fields which concern training for teenagers and children. These are unfavorable to the healthy growth of teenagers and children. Some teenagers have even been led astray. All of us feel uneasy about these circumstances. Therefore, special emphasis should now be placed on realizing the importance and urgency of educating teenagers and children, vigorously calling on and mobilizing the whole party and the whole society to show concern for the growth of teenagers and children and for bringing up a new generation of people who have lofty communist ideals, who are morally, intellectually and physically sound and who are determined to make contributions to the people, the motherland and humanity, so that the next generation will be more clever and competent than ours and will be capable of shouldering the historic mission of carrying forward past traditions and forging ahead into the future. Only when this strategic task is satisfactorily fulfilled can we consider our historic duty discharged.

Comrade Song Renqiong added: In constructing high-rise buildings one should start by laying the groundwork. In bringing up a new generation we should start with training children and teenagers. To ensure the all-round development of our children morally, intellectually and physically, it is necessary and worthwhile for us to make greater efforts and allocate some manpower and material and financial resources.

Despite China's present economic difficulties, it is absolutely possible to squeeze out some money and materials if all quarters tighten their grip. We hope that all localities, departments, trades and professions will actively find ways to solve the problems of nurseries, kindergartens, children's opera houses, toys, pictorials, reading materials, recreation facilities, hospitals and garments needed by teenagers and children.

It is necessary to show concern for and strengthen the formation of contingents doing work among teenagers and children, intensify the training of working personnel, help them enhance political consciousness and improve vocational skills and solve the actual difficulties in their work and livelihood. Production and commercial departments should supply teenagers and children with more articles which are good for their physical and mental health and which are of good quality and inexpensive. Cultural and publication departments should produce more, outstanding works suited to children's needs. Neighborhood offices and resident committees should also consider it one of their important tasks to train and educate teenagers and children and make sure that this is done satisfactorily.

He said: It is an unshirkable duty of the All-China Women's Federation and women's federation organizations at all levels and an important task of all women to educate teenagers and children and ensure their healthy growth. To ensure the success of this work, it is imperative to closely combine education in school with family and social education. All three are indispensable. Nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools are an important place for training children. We hope the teachers and child care workers will work with enthusiasm and originality and use their wisdom and energy to rear and educate children well. The family is an important area for nurturing children. Parents are their children's first teachers. Their words and deeds have important implications for their children's growth. Now that there are more children of single-child families, family education deserves special attention. We hope that the parents will assume the correct attitude and methods and use their exemplary acts to cultivate their children's good manners and habits early in their life. The society is a big classroom for educating children and constantly exerts a subtle influence on them. We hope that all quarters of the society will pay attention to the healthy growth of children.

Deng Liqun Remarks

OWO40153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Speaking at a report meeting sponsored by the national women's federation to mark the March 8th International Working Women's Day, Deng Liqun, head of the research office of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, said that the suggestion made by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee that women's federations at all levels regard the nurturing, training and educating of children and the young as the main emphasis of their work has received popular support.

Deng Liqun said: Statistics shows that there are over 300 million children under 17 in China, and more than 10 million babies are born each year. They are the reserves of our labor force, cadres and experts. Our concern for them is a matter of bringing up successors to the communist cause and of ensuring the steady expansion of our social productive forces and the replenishment of our labor, cadre and expert contingents. To show concern for children and the young is to show concern for the future of our nation, state and socialist cause.

Deng Liqun expressed his firm belief that young people growing up under the socialist system are capable of carrying on the revolutionary cause pioneered by their predecessors. He also explained the superiority of the socialist system for the benefit of those young people who have confused thinking.

Touching upon the level of China's development, Deng Liqun said: There are two ways to compare China's development with that of other countries. If we use the per capita GNP as the criterion, China is in 110th place or still behind in the world. But if we use social production and other major indices affecting our life as the criteria, China is in 20th place or only a little bit behind. These indices include a guarantee of the people's basic needs and the gradual improvement in various aspects of our life. Take the infant mortality rate for example. In the United States, it was 1.41 percent. But in our urban areas it was 1.2 percent. In the case of Beijing, it was only about 0.7 percent. While deploring China's poverty, foreign visitors have also admitted that our children are healthy and strong, even in disaster-stricken areas. Take the individual's life span as another example. The average is 66.95 years for males and 69.55 years for females, almost twice the life span during the preliberation period. The mortality rate also dropped from 2.5 percent before liberation to the present 0.7 percent.

Deng Liqun said: Our leftist mistakes in economic matters since the founding of our People's Republic resulted mainly from our subjective desire to emphasize the people's long-term interest, which harmed their immediate interest. This is basically different from the situation in capitalist countries. In capitalist countries, most of the social wealth created by the development of production and the increase of profits enters the pockets of the capitalists. The improvement of people's livelihood is far slower than the rate of capital accumulation.

He said: The superiority of the socialist system has manifested itself in the past. With the smashing of the gang of four, it is able to manifest itself again. We firmly believe that if we seriously draw a lesson from the historical experience and honestly serve the people, we will be able to display the superiority of the socialist system more fully. This inexorable law of historical development will be accepted and recognized by more and more people, old and young, including those young people who still have doubts. We firmly believe that our next generation will achieve greater victories for the socialist cause along the road pioneered by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

NPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

OW032333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by Hao Deqing, member of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the Chinese people's Institute of Foreign Affairs, returned to Beijing by plane today after concluding a visit to Britain, Malta and Greece.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs; (Mo mo li si), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek Embassy in China; and (Atkinson), counsellor of the British Embassy in China.

JIANG HUA REPORTS ON TRIAL OF LIN-JIANG CLIQUES

OW031630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Speaking at the session of the NPC Standing Committee today, Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court and president of the Special Court, said: The Special Court's judgment on the 10 principal defendants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques was solemn and appropriate, demonstrated the seriousness of the law and conformed to the far-reaching interests of the people throughout the country. It can stand the tests of history and sets an example for the judicial work of our country. The success of the trial of this grave counterrevolutionary criminal case will give a powerful impetus to our country's socialist legal system and will encourage the hundreds of millions of people to work even harder to expedite the program of the four modernizations.

At this afternoon's plenary meeting of the 17th session of the NPC Standing Committee, Jiang Hua delivered a "Report by the Special Court Under the Supreme People's Court on the Trial of the 10 Principal Defendants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Cliques."

Jiang Hua said: The Special Court tried the crimes of the principal defendants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and fixed their criminal liabilities by persisting in seeking truth from facts and in strict accordance with the "criminal law of the PRC" and the "law of criminal procedure of the PRC." This ensured the correct trial of the case, thereby dealing blows at the enemies, promoting justice and assuaging popular indignation. The initiative of the broad masses of people was aroused, and political stability and unity was further promoted.

In the report Jiang Hua reviewed the trial of the principal defendants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques held by the Special Court pursuant to the resolution of the 16th session of NPC Standing Committee. He said: To investigate the criminal offenses stated in the indictment, the First and Second Tribunals held 33 court sessions and summoned the 10 defendants to appear at the court for investigation for a total of 45 times [ren ci 0086 2945--a defendant might have appeared at the court more than once]. Thus the criminal offenses of the defendants were investigated and made clear.

The Special Court seriously and repeatedly examined 873 pieces of evidence. During investigation, on various occasions the court showed or read to the defendants verified original documents and material evidence, such as dossiers, letters, diaries, notes, minutes and recordings. These were read or shown to the defendants 651 times. Some 49 victims or witnesses were summoned to testify. The court thus saw to it that the confirmation of any crime was fully supported by irrefutable evidence. Because the court used a host of evidence to expose the truth and prove the defendants' crimes, some defendants, facing the evidence, had to plead guilty to what they at first pleaded not guilty. During the investigation, the court also rejected certain accusations brought against the defendants because of lack of or insufficient evidence. This showed that the Special Court adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts and used extreme prudence and seriousness in confirming each count of the defendants' crimes.

On the nine debate sessions of the court, Jiang Hua said: The Special Court protected, according to law, the defendants' rights to defense and to a final statement at the end of debate. The Special Court did not consider the high positions and authority held by the defendants in the past to exempt them from legal sanction for their crimes, nor did the Special Court deprive the defendants of their legal right to defense and statements just because they were bitterly hated by the people. This showed that we resolutely implemented the principle of democracy of China's socialist legal system.

He pointed out: The court seriously listened to and supported the speeches made by the public prosecutors in support of the prosecutions. It also listened to and supported the defendants' statements and speeches, the attorneys' defenses and the defendants' confessions, defenses and final statements. Only thus could the court make positive or negative judgment and properly appraise the accusations brought against the defendants and thereby pronounce a just final judgment.

Jiang Hua said: After the court completed investigation and debate, all the judges of the Special Court conducted a discussion. They concluded that the 10 defendants must receive different sentences because they held different positions in the counterrevolutionary clique, committed different crimes and had different responsibilities for what they did. The judges held that the 10 defendants in general should be severely punished for the following reasons:

1. All were the principal culprits of the counterrevolutionary clique that had the motive and desire to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship, also known as the dictatorship of the proletariat, in China and harmed the people of all nationalities in the PRC.

2. What they committed was not one crime, but several crimes, such as the "crime of organizing and leading a counterrevolutionary clique," the "crime of plotting to overthrow the government," the "crime of having people killed or wounded for counterrevolutionary purposes," the "crime of conducting propaganda and agitation for counterrevolutionary purposes," the "crime of framing and persecuting people," the "crime of instigating an armed rebellion" and other crimes as affirmed in the final judgment.

3. Their criminal offenses brought calamity in all fields of work and regions throughout the country, greatly harmed China's people's democratic dictatorship and public order, seriously undermined the national economy and other undertakings, brought tremendous catastrophe to the people of all nationalities and created disastrous consequences.

He said: Judging the offense committed by a criminal, meting out a penalty and determining whether he is to be given a heavier or lighter penalty, the sentence must fall within the limits of the penalties prescribed for the given offense. This is the principle of the socialist legal system we must advocate. In addition, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were formed in the 10 years of turmoil during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and their counterrevolutionary criminal activities were carried out at a time when the political life of the state was extremely abnormal and the socialist legal system was seriously sabotaged. When we meted out the penalties, we also considered this historical condition and China's historical experience in handling the cases of major war criminals and spies at home and abroad and other counterrevolutionary criminals of great influence.

Jiang Hua pointed out: This trial constitutes a lively general education for all the people in the country on the popularization of the legal system. It shows: China's socialist laws represent the people's will and interests, which no one is allowed to encroach upon. Criminal offenses against the law must be punished by law, and punishment for any offender must be meted out according to law. Offenses must be determined, penalties be meted out and the sentence made on the basis of the facts and evidence confirmed by the court and according to the stipulations of the law.

Jiang Hua said: This trial was carried out with the support and under the supervision of the broad masses. Due to the fact that judicial work is a function in managing state affairs, the broad masses have shown great concern and supported and supervised the various trial activities at the court. In view of the fact that the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court has already accomplished its mission, in his report Jiang Hua suggested to the NPC Standing Committee to dissolve this Special Court.

At the plenary meeting held this afternoon, Kang Yonghe, director of the State Bureau of Labor, explained the "State Council regulations on paid leave for workers and office staff living away from their parents to visit them." (revised)

The meeting is to have panel discussions tomorrow.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ulanhu presided over the meeting this afternoon. Attending the meeting were the vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Lian Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan.

Also attending as observers were Wang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council; vice chairman and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee; and the responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

AFP: CLAMPDOWN LIKELY IN FACE OF SOCIAL UNREST

OW040806 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 4 Mar 81

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (AFP)--In the face of growing social unrest China is likely to restrict the formal liberties that citizens are supposed to enjoy--such as the right to strike and the right to hold public demonstrations. News of such a clampdown was hinted at twice in recent days by the country's official press.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) quoted an influential jurist, Zhang Youyu, as saying that the four principles on which the communist regime was founded were laid down in "full and precise" terms under the law. The four principles are the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist way, the Communist Party leadership and the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong ideology. People standing up against these four principles, he said, were counter-revolutionaries.

The provincial HEILONGJIANG DAILY newspaper said the wording of the law ought perhaps to be readjusted so as to prevent the exercise of rights going against the four principles. The northeastern provincial daily added that if such measures were not taken, individuals with "ulterior motives" could take advantage of the situation against the regime.

The rights are guaranteed under article 45 of the Constitution which states: "Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike." Observers note, however, that these rights are lately theoretical, especially when it comes to strikes, which are virtually non-existent in China. At the same time, social unrest has manifested itself in a number of Chinese cities lately where there have been demonstrations in public places. The social unrest came to a head in a formal manner--such public protest being generally discouraged by the authorities. Neither there any legal definition as to how people should express their dissatisfaction in this way. [sentence as received]

The HEILONGJIANG DAILY suggested a "special procedure" law carrying the following restrictions:

1. That a request for "arbitration" be submitted with the competent authorities before resorting to a strike or a demonstration, which could only be used in the event of an "arbitration deadlock."
2. That a "plan of action" be submitted for any demonstration listing the number of people taking part, the names of those responsible and the reasons for their protest.
3. That the demonstrators be obliged to await authorization to move in a procession escorted by police "for protection."

Article 45 of the Constitution would thus lose further weight. It has already had its wings clipped once before, when in September last year the authorities scrapped the paragraph guaranteeing the right "to speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big character posters." These rights--inherited from the Cultural Revolution--were used by activists and dissidents to promote human rights in 1979 prior to a clampdown on their movement. The right to strike and demonstrate was written into the first Constitution of the People's Republic in 1954 and withdrawn in the second Constitution in 1975. They were once again written into the Constitution currently in force in 1978.

TWO POEMS FROM YUNNAN'S BIANJIANG WENYI

WA030405 Yunnan BIANJIANG WENYI [FRONTIER LITERATURE AND ART] in Chinese No 12
5 Dec 80 p 43

["A Collection of Flowers and Leaves [Hua Ye Ji 5363 5509 7162]--Three Poems": by
Li Jianshao [2621 7002 6856]--the third poem was published on page L 4 of the 3 March
PRC DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Truth

On
 The windy and stormy seas
 And the untravelled mountaintops;
With
 Vipers and wild beasts underfoot,
In
 The prison of glinting daggers and swords
 On the frontline where flesh and blood fly furiously...
Do you
 Want to seek truth?
 Dare to press forward?

The Sculptor and the Believers

There is no
 Sculptor of superb skill,
The idol
 Does not have an awe-inspiring manner
 Or a shining face;
There are no
 Trusting, pious believers,
In the temple
 There is no burning incense
 No noisy sounds of praise.

RENMIN RIBAO ADVOCATES PRUDENT LEADERSHIP STYLE

HK031312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Huai Yi [2037 5030] and Ren Bing [0117 3521]: "Work Cautiously and
Prudently"]

[Text] What sort of attitude should our cadres, and especially our leadership cadres,
adopt toward the work they undertake? Comrade Zhou Enlai earnestly exhorted us in
his article "How To Be a Good Leader": "We must work cautiously and prudently."

To work cautiously and prudently means that we must be "most practical," work carefully,
be scrupulous about every detail and constantly make improvements. All tasks, principles,
slogans and tactics decided upon "must go through the most practical investigations and
studies," and we must be constantly on the alert against any possible loopholes,
shortcomings and defects in our work. This spirit of setting high standards and making
strict demands is a manifestation of a high sense of responsibility for the party and
the people and is also a requirement of party spirit for communists. Thus, we
communists must work wholeheartedly for the interests of the people. [paragraph
continues]

Our duty is to be responsible to the people. All our words, actions and policies must be geared to the interests of the people. Any mistake made must be corrected. Any conceit, complacency, carelessness, slackness, rashness and negligence will bring about losses to the cause of the party and the people.

At present, our party is the ruling party. The masses have placed their hope for the building of a prosperous and strong socialist country upon us. We may in fact say that the security of the state and the prosperity of the nation are borne by our party. All party members, and especially the leadership cadres at all levels, must both see our bright future and firmly believe that the victory of our cause is an inevitability in history and at the same time see that we will still be encountering all kinds of difficulties and setbacks on our road of advance. Only by making adequate ideological preparations and "working cautiously and prudently" is it possible to fulfill the difficult task handed to us by history. The bitter experiences of the several relapses during the 30 years after the establishment of the PRC have enabled us to profoundly understand that if the leadership cadres are not cautious and meticulous in handling socialist construction, are complacent and forget their duty, they will be detached from the masses and the practical situation and cause unnecessary losses to the state and the nation.

At present, our country is in a period of significant transformation. It is surely very difficult to develop socialist modernization in a big country with a population of 1 billion where the economy is backward and the whole territory is filled with scenes of devastation caused by the 10 years of great catastrophe. Thus it is necessary that our cadres, and especially our leadership cadres, make even greater efforts to "work cautiously and prudently." This is because: first, we have no readily available experience in developing socialist modernization. We can only "ford the river by feeling the rocks" in developing our cause. We must get a firm foothold for every step we take. Of course, it is not possible not to pay a definite price. However, so long as we set strict demands and work very cautiously, even though there may be some mistakes, they will be discovered and corrected in a timely way, thus reducing the price and the loss to a minimum. Second, the long-term influence of the leftist ideology and especially the 10 years of great catastrophe has resulted in the accumulation of numerous difficulties in politics, economics, ideology and organization. Many problems are actually interrelated in an intricate manner and very often a slight move in one direction may affect the situation as a whole. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the central authorities have formulated the correct line, principles and policies, corrected past mistakes, handled a large number of problems and scored tremendous achievements. However, "it takes more than 1 cold day for the river to freeze 3 feet deep." It is quite impossible for problems accumulated over a long period of time to be quickly solved within a short period of time. In such circumstances, we must make even greater efforts and, as noted by Comrade Zhou Enlai, have both "revolutionary courage and resourcefulness" to "transform our work with revolutionary spirit" and at the same time adopt a "realistic approach" and oppose all carelessness, phrase-mongering, arrogance and formalism in our practical work. We must work steadily and make progress in handling the problems we face. Third, after the 10 years of great upheaval, the party's fine traditions have been destroyed. To heal this kind of ideological and spiritual wound, the leadership cadres have shouldered particularly heavy responsibilities. "The leaders must never slight their own roles and influence." Only when the leadership cadres at all levels set themselves as examples, pay attention to their words and actions and truly play the role as models is it possible to improve our party work style.

The life of Comrade Zhou Enlai was a life of cautious and prudent work for the party, the state and the people. After liberation, for a long time he shouldered the extremely heavy task of taking care of the daily routing of the party and state. [paragraph continues]

He was cautious, conscientious and serious in handling all work and was attentive and meticulous in considering and handling all questions. With the spirit of being very responsible to the revolution and the people, he took infinite pains and worked tirelessly for decades until the last moment of his life. He truly practiced the demand he himself put forward and thus set a brilliant model for us.

That we propose to work cautiously and prudently does not mean that we should be overcautious and hesitant in handling things. The essence and core of "working cautiously and prudently" is the high sense of responsibility toward the party, the people and the revolutionary cause. With this sense of responsibility, we should be able to truly become good leaders in reality as well as in name--as was expected by Comrade Zhou Enlai.

GONGREN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK040226 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Part I of article by Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656]: "Strengthening and Improving Party Leadership Is the Guarantee for Steadily Carrying Out the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Editor's note: This article is divided into three parts to be published on 3 consecutive days. The first part published today deals with the principle of upholding party leadership that must be doggedly followed. It stresses that China's revolution and construction efforts have never been separated from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. This is an axiomatic truth repeatedly proved by history.

The second part refers to what is relied upon to realize party leadership.

The third part mentions some of the important components of the program for improving party leadership and points out those problems that should be stressed in improving party leadership. [end editor's note]

Millions upon millions of people throughout the country have followed our four modernization effort with great interest. To ensure the successful realization of the modernization effort, the party Central Committee has recently decided to make a major readjustment in the national economy. This represents a major measure of strategic significance. Where lies the key to the success of the modernization effort and the readjustment of the national economy? It lies in whether we can continue carrying out all the effective general and specific policies since the 3d plenary session of the party Central Committee and whether we can uphold the party's four basic principles. Upholding party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. Therefore, we can say that upholding and improving party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for accomplishing the readjustment of the national economy to allow a victory in every stage of the four modernization effort. The writer of this article gives some of his insights and views on this problem and solicits the opinions of other comrades.

The Principle of Upholding Party Leadership Should Be Doggedly Followed

Any major enterprise in the history of mankind must be guided by the core of a force that leads it. The force at the core that leads the Chinese people's cause of liberation and socialist construction has always been the great Chinese Communist Party. With its outstanding record of nearly 60 years of struggle in history, our party has proved itself a worthy force at the core leading the Chinese cause of revolution and construction. Without the Chinese Communist Party, we could not have overthrown the three great mountains that weighed on the heads of the Chinese people and could not have built a socialist new China with unprecedented unity. This was a fact already universally recognized over 32 years ago. Since the founding of the state, our party has again led the people of all nationalities of the country in carrying out socialist construction for 32 years. Despite many setbacks in between, the great historical achievements scored cannot be denied. For nearly 32 years, given extremely tough conditions, we have built 300,000 or 400,000 industrial and communications enterprises. Fixed industrial assets have increased more than 20 times compared with before liberation. [paragraph continues]

We have trained large numbers of skilled workers and thousands upon thousands of personnel in special fields and established a relatively perfect industrial system and national economy system. The living standard of the people has been much better than before liberation. Of course, compared with economically developed countries with a small population, we are still very backward. But our achievements in construction are really far greater than those countries given similar conditions. In terms of the absolute value of industrial and agricultural value, we rank first in the world in certain fields. These most basic facts are entirely recognized by any realistic person. Historical facts have shown that our party not only could lead the people of the whole country to achieve victory in the new democratic revolution but similarly could lead the people of the whole country in triumphantly carrying out socialist construction.

By mentioning our great achievements, we do not mean to gloss over the mistakes we have made. It should be admitted that for a relatively long period of time our party made "leftist" mistakes and even got involved with a 10-year catastrophe of the "Great Cultural Revolution," thus failing to give full play to the superior features of the socialist system, causing a slower pace of social progress and denying the people a great improvement in their living standard. These mistakes have been basically corrected since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, especially since the third plenary session. How should we now treat this chapter of history? Can we basically doubt party leadership just because of the mistakes once made? A serious review of our party's entire history tells us that in the period of democratic revolution, our party also made mistakes. There appeared Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming. They made a mess of the revolution, throwing away all the results. But as far as a longer stretch of revolutionary history is concerned, these were just a few unavoidable setbacks. After the mistakes were corrected, the revolutionary cause continued to advance. A brilliant victory was eventually achieved with the founding of the new China in 1949. If we had then basically negated or given up party leadership just because of the mistakes on the part of Chen Duxiu, Wang Ming and others, then how could we have later achieved victory in the anti-Japanese war and in the war of liberation? How could we have brought into being socialist China of today? For similar reasons, it is the height of folly for some people to use the 10-year catastrophe and other problems as an excuse to negate party leadership. This cannot be allowed.

For historical or realistic reasons, some comrades within and outside the party have now become doubtful or uneasy about the four modernization effort led by the party. This is understandable. Some of them have even voiced complaints. This is also a matter of awareness. The ideological problem involving these comrades can gradually be entirely solved through study and through education received in practice. However, it should be noted that there do exist in society an extremely small number of people who take advantage of our temporary difficulties and our preoccupation with readjustment and reform to vilify Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They do this in a vain attempt to negate and do away with party leadership, to promote bourgeois liberalization, outright individualism and anarchism, to gang up to make trouble, and even, in individual cases, to threaten to launch "a second Cultural Revolution." This is an erroneous and reactionary trend of thought that runs counter to the laws of historical development and the wishes of millions upon millions of people and their fundamental interests. What they do and say cannot be allowed by the masses of people. If they continue to freely do as they wish, they will inevitably meet with the strong opposition of the overwhelming majority of people and end up being abandoned.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that within our party, there has now also appeared a trend of thought worth noting. It is that a small number of comrades, because of the mistakes made by the party, have no longer shown confidence in preaching among the masses the need of upholding party leadership. They have forgotten that Communist Party members' duty is to carry out ideological and political work among the masses of people on all matters in every field and unite and lead the masses in the struggle for the realization of the goals put forward by the party--doing so with the party's central tasks in mind. [paragraph continues]

Such a trend should be rectified in good time. Concerning an extremely small number of people who vainly try to break away from and ignore the party leadership's words and deeds we must do what is right with conviction, subjecting them to criticism and such struggle as we see fit. Any leniency shown toward these people is a manifestation of failure of duty to the party's cause and the people's interests. At such a great turning point of history as the present moment, all Communist Party members, especially party leading cadres must at all times pay attention to this major issue of right and wrong.

The Chinese cause of revolution and construction has never been separated from the Chinese Communist Party's leadership. This is a fundamental historical experience that the Chinese people have paid for with fresh blood and their lives in over 100 years of brave struggle. It is an axiomatic truth repeatedly proved by history. Just as we say that without the Communist Party in the period of democratic revolution, there could not have been the new China, we can similarly claim that without the Communist Party, there could not have been the socialist four-modernization effort.

The four-modernization effort first of all calls for a long period of stability and unity. If separated from party leadership, our country would be divided up and our cause would come to naught. The readjustment of the national economy now being carried out is a major step in carrying out the four modernizations. It is a matter that concerns the success or failure of the great four modernizations effort. It especially calls for stability and unity among those at higher and lower levels within the party and among those inside and outside the party. All of them must work as one toward the same goal. Any trend toward a breakaway or any willful act of interference or harassment is an offense against the people, against history and against our descendants. The prerequisite for ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations and the successful accomplishment of the task of readjusting the national economy calls for continuously strengthening and improving party leadership. (to be continued)

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS' CONGRESS SYSTEM

HK030659 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Doggedly Introduce the Workers' Congress System"]

[Text] Editors note: The workers' congress is an important medium through which factories and enterprises unify the thinking of the worker masses, arouse the masses enthusiasm and strengthen democratic management of enterprises. Gratifying progress has been made in the democratic management of our enterprises. The party Central Committee and the State Council have urged all enterprises to introduce the workers' congress system without exception. At present, due to a lack of understanding, some comrades have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. They should correct this stance as quickly as possible. Now a small number of enterprises are experimenting with the factory manager responsibility system carried out under the leadership of the workers' congress—which is of a more advanced type and must be introduced only after conducting experiments and the summing-up of experiences. All other enterprises that have not carried out reforms or experiments must while persistently carrying out the factory manager responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee, introduce the workers' congress system under the party committee's leadership and turn the trade union committee of an enterprise into the work office of the workers' congress. Those units which have introduced the workers' congress system must energetically prevent and overcome formalism. In doing so, they must in no way neglect the role of the trade union organization. [end editor's note]

The thorough implementation of the policy of further readjusting the economy and bringing about greater political stability and unity put forward by the party Central Committee calls for unified awareness, unified actions and firm and persistent joint efforts on the part of the people of the whole country. An important way of unifying the thinking of an enterprise or factory working masses and effectively arousing the masses enthusiasm is to doggedly introduce and improve on the workers congress system carried out under the leadership of the party committee, promote socialist democracy in a practical way and strengthen democratic enterprise management.

In the past 2 years, our enterprises have achieved gratifying progress in democratic management. According to incomplete statistics of the department concerned, over 30,000 basic level units throughout the country have restored or introduced the workers' congress system under the leadership of the party committee. A number of enterprises have also held democratic elections at grassroots levels. This shows that a new breakthrough has indeed been achieved in enterprise management in our country. However, judged in terms of the requirements set by the party Central Committee and the State Council and what many factories and enterprises must do in their production and reform efforts, all that we have thus achieved is far from adequate. To introduce the workers' congress system, continuously refine it and make it play a still greater role remains a task that calls for attention. The leadership of some areas and departments has recently made relevant arrangements and demanded the continued introduction of the workers' congress system. This is very necessary.

At present, the responsible persons of some areas, departments and units lack a proper understanding of the necessity and urgency of the introduction of this system and even adopt a wait-and-see attitude. This explains why this work has stagnated. These comrades should quickly change this indecisive and wavering attitude. The party Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly demanded all enterprises to introduce the workers' congress system without any exception, and have continuously made things clear about the nature and functions of the workers' congress. This is not just an objective demand based on the socialist enterprises' system of public ownership. It has been recommended in light of our enterprises' many years of democratic management experiences and has been repeatedly tested in practice. A large host of facts show that after the introduction of the workers' congress system, many enterprises have aroused the enthusiasm of the working masses as the masters of the house. This has injected enterprises with strength and vitality. Some units which have had their decisionmaking power enlarged have integrated economic interests with workers' democratic rights to varying degrees. This has enabled the workers' congress to assert its role more conspicuously. After the introduction of the workers' congress system, party leadership has not been weakened. Nor has the supervisory role of the factory manager been weakened. Instead, the concentrated control of an enterprise has been integrated with democratic management, and party leadership has been integrated with mass supervision. This has helped overcome bureaucratism, patriarchal behavior and unhealthy trends, thus improving party leadership and making the factory manager's control more effective. Moreover, through the workers' congress, the masses of workers can put forward their various ideas, demands and views. After a full discussion of them, they reap the benefit of self-education and strengthen their sense of responsibility as the masters of the house. With the whole situation in mind, they will fight for the long-term and fundamental interests of the working class. This helps to better overcome certain difficulties now being experienced in the tasks involving readjustment and eliminating the remaining pernicious influence of anarchism and outright individualism that still affects certain people. Thus, various contradictions in an enterprise instead of becoming more acute can be properly solved. This allows the solution of certain knotty problems in their early stages and at the lower levels. A basic feature that separates socialist enterprise management from capitalist enterprise management lies in democratic management. Management of enterprises by the working masses as masters of the house forms the basis of socialist democracy.

We should firmly and unwaveringly advance in this direction.

At present, while reforming the enterprise leadership system in a planned and systematic manner, a small number of enterprises have begun experimenting with the factory manager responsibility system carried out under the leadership of the workers' congress. This type of workers' congress is of a more advanced level. As the supreme power organ of an enterprise, it gives further expression to the role of the masses as the mainstay of an enterprise and allows the establishment of proper relations between the enterprise leadership and the worker masses. As far as the system is concerned, it helps in solving the problem about the workers' congress system and the factory manager responsibility system having never been properly integrated. [paragraph continues]

However, this type of workers' congress is at present still introduced experimentally in a small number of units. It remains for us to sum up experiences and formulate the necessary stipulations before it can be popularized. All other enterprises which have not carried out reforms or experiments should persist in acting according to the spirit of the speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the "ninth congress" of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. This is to say that while introducing the factory manager responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee, they must carry out the workers' congress system under the leadership of the party committee, and turn the trade union committee of an enterprise into the work office of a workers' congress. These enterprises should realistically give full play to the role of the workers' congress system introduced under the leadership of the party committee and take note of the future trends in reform, striving to make the necessary improvements to pave the way for a better enterprise leadership system.

Those units that have already introduced the workers' congress system must energetically guard against and overcome formalism. The basic feature of the workers' congress system is to safeguard the worker masses' proper democratic rights and material interests. If this is omitted, this system will lose its significance. To enable this system to assert its role and its powers and ensure that it can exercise the powers with which it is charged by the party and the state, it should have the power to examine and approve major problems concerning enterprise production and management; the power to decide on major problems within the scope of an enterprise, especially those involving the personal interests of the working masses, such as wages and bonuses, collective welfare, production safety, and so forth; the power to supervise an enterprise's cadres in various fields; the power to elect or dismiss administrative personnel; and the power to make suggestions when it disagrees with the instructions or stipulations on the part of an upper level administrative organ. The party Central Committee and the state have made clear-cut stipulations about these powers of the workers' congress.

At present, it must be especially pointed out that in introducing and improving the workers' congress system and strengthening democratic enterprise management, we can in no way neglect the role of the trade union organization. The trade union of our country is a mass organization of the leading class. Its social and political position is basically different from that before the seizure of political power and is also fundamentally different from that of its counterpart in existing capitalist countries. It does not run counter to put acts in close cooperation with the working class's own government and administration of enterprises. The introduction of democratic management in an enterprise is the joint task of its party committee, its management and its trade union. The enterprise party committee must energetically exercise leadership over the introduction of the workers' congress system and consciously give full play to the organizational role of the trade union, organically linking concentrated enterprise leadership with democratic management. Enterprise management must consciously base concentrated control on democratic management. Through the workers' congress, the trade union must introduce the democratic management system and provide better support for concentrated enterprise control. The trade union must help and support the working masses as the masters of the house, represent the workers in exercising supervision, and undertake the concrete work of the workers' congress. Historically speaking, our trade union organization is inherently linked with democratic enterprise management. Since the introduction of the first system of democratic enterprise management in the revolutionary base, the trade union has always participated in enterprise management as the worker masses' representative and committed itself to a great deal of concrete organizational work concerning democratic enterprise management. Therefore, in a speech made at the "ninth congress" of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly stated that the trade union is linked with the workers' congress. He demanded that the trade union of an enterprise serve as the work office of the workers' congress. Experiences in introducing the workers' congress system in the past 2 years show that if full play is given to the organizational role of the trade union, we can universally restore and introduce such an important system as the workers' congress. This will play a very helpful role in improving the work in all enterprises.

The trade union must undertake the concrete work of democratic enterprise management, uphold the democratic rights of the working masses and practice democracy itself. The leading members of a trade union organization should also be gradually elected by the masses on a democratic basis. Those comrades who adhere to the party's line, and have production skills or technical or management knowledge, who serve the masses wholeheartedly and who are in the prime of life should be selected to handle trade union work. The masses of activists must be relied upon to perform the various tasks of the trade union. They must act in accordance with the wishes of the masses of workers, accept their supervision and practice democracy in running the trade union. Thus, the trade union can really become the working masses' own organization and play a still greater role in upholding state interests and collective interests and upholding the worker masses' democratic rights and material interests.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ECONOMIST XUE MUQIAO'S LIFE

HK031132 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Qiu Jian [8003 0256]: "An Economist's Approach to Learning--Profile of China's Noted Economist Xue Muqiao"]

[Text] A bestseller in Beijing was recently reprinted 12 times in half a year with a total of over 2.65 million copies produced (excluding those additionally printed in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions). The foreign languages press has translated the work into English, French, Japanese, Spanish and other foreign languages. It is neither a thriller nor an inside story but a new work by our well-known economist Xue Muqiao entitled "A Study of Problems Concerning China's Socialist Economy." Why has this academic work aroused such keen interest? What a foreign correspondent said spelled out more or less the reasons why. "It is a model work reflecting and stimulating the modernization of China's economy." Its author "is not a scholar confined to an ivory tower but a man of action involved in formulating actual economic policies."

Indeed, Xue Muqiao is not only a theorist who stresses reality but also an indomitable man of action. He is one of a handful of economists who can put forward valuable opinions about our economic construction at present.

Unique Scholarly Background

Early in October 1979, during his visit to the United States as adviser to the Chinese industrial and business management inspection team, Xue Muqiao was questioned by an American scholar who had read his works: "From which university did you graduate?" Xue Muqiao said in a humorous tone: "I was graduated from 'the university of a prison.'" Many U.S. scholars were puzzled on hearing this. None would have expected that Xue Muqiao's scholarly career had started within the confines of a prison.

Xue Muqiao was born into a bankrupt landlord's family in Lishe town, Wuxi County, Jiangsu Province in 1904. Because of poverty, he spent only 3 years at a junior middle school before he started out as a railway apprentice. From 1925 to 1927, China was in the tumultuous period of the great revolution. Young Xue Muqiao was then groping toward revolution. Early in 1927, he participated in the Hangzhou railway workers' movement and joined the Chinese Communist Party. After the "12 April" incident in 1927, Xue Muqiao was arrested by the Kuomintang and put in the "army prison" in Hangzhou City.

In prison, Xue Muqiao shared a room with Comrade Zhang Qiuren, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. Though clapped in jail and already sentenced to death, this Communist Party member, who had been a political instructor at the Huangpu military academy, spent 5 or 6 hours a day boning up on his books. His perseverance in study was unusual. One day, halfway through a book, Zhang Qiuren suddenly threw it away. Impatiently he asked, "Why have they not yet executed me by firing squad?" Xue Muqiao, who sat at his side, was greatly surprised.

He asked, "Since you are waiting for death, why do you still keep studying so hard?" Zhang Qiuren answered in a solemn tone: "So long as we live, we communists must work for the revolution. Since in prison we cannot work for the revolution, then we must study seriously. Why should we just wait for death in prison?" Like a flash of light, these words made Xue Muqiao wake up. He came to realize that though in prison, a Communist Party member must cherish every moment.

Thereafter, early every morning he sat near the window and read by the morning light. After nightfall, he read by the dim lights of the prison. Prison life provided him with a good chance to study. In prison, Xue Muqiao began to develop an interest in economics. Meanwhile, he read well-known works on politics and history. He also studied English and Japanese by himself. It was this particular period spent in prison that helped to lay a fundamental foundation for his later serious study of political economics.

Three and a half years later, Xue Muqiao "graduated" from "prison university." He got a minor position with the central research institute. He took up an investigation of the rural economy started by Chen Hansheng. He wrote his first work entitled "A Microcosm of an Abandoned Village South of the Chang Jiang," which revealed how the evils of imperialism and feudal exploitation speeded up the bankruptcy of the rural economy of China. He was later engaged by Guangxi Normal College as a lecturer on economics and Chinese rural economic problems. Together with economists Chen Hansheng, Qian Junrui, Jiang Ujunchen and so forth, he formed a research society on the Chinese rural economy, which published the monthly journal, ZHONGGUO NONGCUN [THE CHINESE COUNTRYSIDE]. In this journal, they wrote with consummate skills, enlightening the masses of youths in the KMT-occupied area on Marxism. With dogged persistence Xue Muqiao conducted penetrating investigations and studies centering on problems about the Chinese rural economy. He made his own contributions--proving that there was a need for the agrarian revolution, confirming the semicolonial and semifeudal nature of Chinese society and fighting various ideas that opposed the agrarian revolution. At Xue Muqiao's desk, a correspondent noticed a worn clothbound book in Japanese. It was the Japanese version of "Elementary Knowledge of the Chinese Rural Economy" published by the New Knowledge publishing house in January 1937. This was typical of his work during this period. This work was translated that year into Japanese and published in Tokyo under the title of "An Outline of China's Rural Economy." In March last year, the Agricultural Publishing House reprinted this work under the new title of "The Rural Economy of Old China."

Involvement in the Economic Area

Later, Xue Muqiao acted as the director of the training department of the north Jiangsu anti-Japanese military academy. To satisfy the needs of army cadres and fighters in studying Marxist theory, he wrote a work for the general public entitled "A Textbook on Political Economics," which was first published in Hong Kong. When the Japanese in 1943 launched a 3-month mopping-up campaign against north Jiangsu, Xue Muqiao availed himself of the spare moments during marching and fighting to write the second draft of the "Textbook on Political Economics," using his bent knees and knapsack for a desk. During the revolutionary war years, this book greatly helped cadres in the study of theory. Later, it became the first "Textbook on Political Economics" published after the founding of new China.

During the period of the anti-Japanese war, Xue Muqiao successively worked in central China and the liberated area of Shandong. He once acted as the secretary general of the Shandong provincial government and concurrently director of the commercial bureau. Drawing on his own rich knowledge of economic theory, he took charge of economic work and scored great achievements. In 1943, to counter the devastating effects of the devalued legal tender and bogus currencies on the people of the liberated area of Shandong and maintain the stability of commodity prices, he successfully introduced the liberated area's own currencies in place of the legal tender and bogus currencies, thus winning the currency war. [paragraph continues]

In the economic war against the enemy, money and trade matters were two very important or arduous and complicated tasks. He exploited the rich salt resources along the coast of Shandong and controlled their sales. He not only achieved a big surplus in the trade with the enemy but obtained a large amount of income to support the anti-Japanese war. He also used large amounts of enemy money realized from edible salt exports to exchange for various important materials in the enemy-occupied area that the liberated area needed at that time. This meant getting round the enemy's economic blockade and thus lowering the value of enemy money against the currencies of our base areas. In this struggle, he began to learn how to use objective economic laws as a guide to economic work.

In the first few years after the founding of the state, Xue Muqiao successively acted as secretary general of the financial and economic committee under the government Administration Council and concurrently director of the private enterprise bureau; vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; director of the State Statistics Bureau; chairman of the National Commodity Price Commission and so forth. He took time out from his tight work schedule to penetratingly study economic theory. He was then a member of the committee of the Philosophy and Social Science department under the Chinese Academy of Science and concurrently professor of Beijing University. In the 17 years before the "Great Cultural Revolution," he had nearly 30 economic essays published. The work "Problems Concerning Socialist Economic Theory" represented a collection of some of the articles that he wrote in that period. The work dealt with important points concerning our national economy, such as socialist transformation, planned economy, commodity production and the law of value, distribution according to labor and so forth.

In 1956, a decisive victory was scored in the socialist transformation of our means of production. This victory aroused widespread attention and concern at home and abroad. To sum up the historical process of our socialist transformation and the main experiences, Comrade Xue Muqiao and some comrades in theoretical circles wrote a book entitled "The Socialist Transformation of China's National Economy." It briefly told how our party creatively carried out the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in keeping with the guideline of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and thus won a historical victory. This was the earliest scholarly work which treated in relatively satisfactory way the history and experience of the realization of the socialist transformation of our national economy and which was translated into English, French, Japanese, Russian and other languages for distribution all over the world.

Beginning in the latter part of the 1950's, leftist mistakes gradually developed in our economic policies. Though influenced to a certain extent, Xue Muqiao was still capable of putting forward many correct views and suggestions in economic work, due to his accustomed practice of investigating and studying actual conditions. In 1959, he wrote an article on the experiences and lessons to be learned from the "Great Leap Forward," for the consumption of the inner circles. He pointed out that we should not stress only speed to the neglect of proportion, stress only greater and quicker results to the neglect of satisfactory and economical results, stress only subjective needs to the neglect of objective possibilities, stress only salient points to the neglect of the situation as a whole, and stress only the subjective activity of man to neglect of the objective laws of economic development. These views have been proved correct in practice. But in the "antirightist struggle" at that time, Xue Muqiao was subject to improper criticism. In the readjustment of the national economy in the early part of the 1960's, Xue Muqiao energetically participated in the study and formulation of economic policies and made his contribution toward maintaining the stability of commodity prices.

It was this outstanding economist that was treated as "economic adviser to the Chinese Khrushchev" and "No 1 reactionary academic authority in economic circles" in the 10 years of turmoil "unprecedented in history." He was imprisoned in a cowshed and later subjected to transformation through labor at a cadre school. In that troubled period, the distressed Xue Muqiao did not swim with the tide. Nor did he get discouraged.
[paragraph continues]

He considered that he had never done anything unworthy of the revolution. He was confident that the party and the people would sooner or later find out what was right and wrong. He was therefore unusually optimistic. He considered that "standing on the sidelines" only provided him with a good chance to study in a systematic way or concentrate on research. He availed himself of spare time in between labor at the cadre school to read over once again "Das Kapital," "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," "Selected Works of Lenin," and other classics. In the quiet "cowshed," something particularly disturbed him. The party Central Committee had long ago decided that he should write a book "Political Economics (Socialism)." But for a long period of time he had been too busy with routine work to set himself to the task. In his 1 and 1/2 years spent in the "cowshed," he at last finished the first draft of this book. In his 3 and 1/2 years at the cadre school, he completed work on the second draft. In 1972, on the pretext of sickness, he worked on making changes in the work. "A Study of Problems Concerning China's Socialist Economy" published last year was the product of the six drafts he had written.

At the cadre school, some well-intentioned friends and relatives said to him: "Old Xue, before the Cultural Revolution you wrote so many articles; this has only made you a frequent target of criticism, don't take any more risks! Even if you have finished your work, who will publish it for you?" Xue Muqiao smiled disapprovingly, as he said: "The feudal scholar Li Zhi of the Ming Dynasty died in jail over the age of 70 after writing several prohibited books. I am now also over 70. Am I unworthy of comparison with a feudal scholar?" Faced with the prospect of ruthless criticism and a nationwide ban on writing, he summoned up the courage and will to challenge the sham Marxism and sham socialism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

An Old Thoroughbred Horse Aims at Running 1,000 Li

Xue Muqiao has spent the majority of his time promoting the various spheres of political economics. But he is by no means one who confines himself to an "ivory tower." He is an economist but primarily a revolutionary. He is good at proceeding from the actual conditions of China and studying and analyzing China's economic problems. He assumes a prudent and stern attitude toward study and pays unusually great attention to investigation and study and to combining theory with practice. For several decades, his every report and every article has been a result of penetrating and elaborate investigation, study and analysis. He not only persists in this correct approach to study but he teaches the comrades under him to strive to cultivate a correct style of study. He often says that in our approach to economics, we must link theory with reality and refrain from "following the trend." This is his own motto.

At over 77, Xue Muqiao is now still full of ambition. He never stops doing new research in economics. In October, 1979, he spent 1 month visiting the United States on an inspection trip. One year later, he again went with several comrades to Hong Kong to give lectures. Not only in economic circles in Hong Kong but in various countries of the world, he has won praise. In addition, he has conducted investigations and studies in many parts of China. Because he has all along maintained the features of a man of action and never tired of plunging into the world of reality to get at firsthand data, his economic reasoning is always strong and convincing.

To collect data about this old economist, I visited him and his wife Luo Qiong. Luo Qiong said: "Oh, he is busy all the time making investigations, preparing reports and writing articles. There is no end to his activities. For this has become his all-consuming interest in life." Xue Muqiao said with a smile: "This is an obligation that cannot be evaded! How to build Chinese-style socialism on the territory of China and realize modernization Chinese style--this has become a dominating subject that calls for endless research. Life is short. Now already in my seventies, there is little time left for me. I must devote the rest of my life to socialist construction."

HONGQI ON STUDYING ZHOU'S IDEAS ON PARTY-BUILDING

HK230822 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 81 pp 16-22, 44

[Article by Chen Yeping [7115 6851 5393]: "Grasp the Ideological Weapon and Strengthen Party-Building--Studying Comrade Zhou Enlai's Ideas on Party-Building"]

[Text] The great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary Comrade Zhou Enlai made everlasting contributions to the party and the people's cause with his lifelong efforts and outstanding ability. Volume I of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" not only records the party's glorious history during the period of the democratic revolution, but also reflects Comrade Zhou Enlai's great contributions to revolutionary practice and to the treasury of Marxist theory. These brilliant articles contain a series of ideas on party-building which he formed by applying basic Marxist principles on party-building and by profoundly summing up our historical experience in party-building. These ideas have enriched Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on party-building and provided us with a powerful ideological weapon in strengthening party-building.

I

Comrade Zhou Enlai had always attached great importance to the party's ideological construction. He closely integrated strengthening the party's ideological construction with correctly conducting inner-party ideological struggles, in order to ensure ideological uniformity and organizational consolidation of the whole party in the struggle against nonproletarian ideas.

Comrade Zhou Enlai paid great attention to the influence on our party of the surrounding social environment. He constantly pointed out that due to the party's weak proletarian base and the fact that most party members came from the petit bourgeois class, all kinds of nonproletarian ideas would be constantly reflected in the party. If these ideas were not overcome, they would corrode the healthy body of the party and undermine the party's combat effectiveness. After the defeat of the first revolutionary civil war, in view of the opportunism and defeatist mood in the party, he suggested the criticism of opportunist ideas throughout the party; in view of Chen Duxiu's patriarchal style, he suggested opposing the feudal patriarchal system; during the period of cooperation with the KMT, he warned against the influence of the bourgeoisie. In particular, he was the one who repeatedly stressed "resolutely opposing petit bourgeois consciousness" and absolutely forbidding petit bourgeois thinking to occupy a legitimate position in our proletarian party, in view of the existence of a great deal of petit bourgeois ideas inside the party at that time. He felt that overcoming petit bourgeois ideology with proletarian ideology was the guarantee for the party advance along the road of Bolshevization. Comrade Zhou Enlai regarded opposing petit bourgeois ideology as an important task in strengthening the party's ideological construction. This was in line with the actual situation at that time. It had great guiding significance for doing a good job in the party's ideological construction. Numerous historical facts have shown that petit bourgeois ideas often emerge in the party and a great number of them exist. This ideology is sometimes manifested in the form of shortsightedness and conservatism, sometimes in the form of blind fanaticism and going to extremes--losing one's head when the situation is favorable and being dejected during times of difficulty and lacking the proletarian spirit of being resolute and seeking truth from facts. This is one important reason for the occurrence of this or that deviation in our party. We must oppose the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies on our party. We must also pay attention to overcoming various forms of petit bourgeois ideas in the party. In particular, we must eliminate petit bourgeois fanaticism. This is a constant task in strengthening the party's ideological construction.

Comrade Zhou Enlai used dialectical materialism to scientifically explain the dialectics of the party's development. He held that in order to overcome all nonproletarian ideas inside the party with proletarian ideology, active ideological struggle must be waged inside the party. Through ideological struggle, correct ideas would be carried forward; erroneous ideas would be overcome; party unity would be strengthened and unity of will would prevail in the party. Comrade Mao Zedong told us: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the party; this is a reflection within the party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the party's life would come to an end." ("On Contradiction") A politically mature party does not artificially create inner-party contradictions, nor does it evade or cover up inner-party contradictions. It must have a correct understanding of inner-party contradictions and wage struggles to resolve them.

In dealing with conflicts regarding differences of line and questions of principle, Comrade Zhou Enlai consistently advocated upholding principles to wage active ideological struggles and opposed adopting an attitude of glossing over faults and of perfunctoriness. He explicitly pointed out that "ideological and theoretical struggles are absolutely necessary" in the party, that this was "an important weapon to consolidate the party" and that our party had matured and grown in the midst of struggles to overcome all kinds of mistaken ideas and erroneous tendencies. In 1928, he pointed out in an article entitled "Resolutely Eliminate All Nonproletarian Ideas in the Party": "With regard to inner-party conflicts, we must oppose the method of glossing over faults and seeking perfunctory solutions. We must resolutely eliminate all nonproletarian ideas. Only thus can comrades of the whole party unite and struggle as one under the Bolshevik spirit." Time and again, he urged all party members to take up the Marxist weapon of criticism and self-criticism and "wage principled and resolute struggles against all incorrect ideas--both one's own and those of others." They must never allow all kinds of nonproletarian ideas to freely thrive and spread in the party, nor allow them to undermine the party's cause and party work.

While advocating active ideological struggle, Comrade Zhou Enlai also opposed conducting excessive struggle inside the party. He reminded party comrades never to forget the painful historical lessons from the excessive struggles conducted in the party during the various periods of "leftist" line and stressed that inner-party struggles must be conducted only with a realistic attitude and to an appropriate degree. He said that the main point in opposing opportunism was to criticize "opportunist concepts" and to eliminate the opportunist political and organizational line. Its purpose was to "make comrades of the whole party have a clear understanding so that the party's political line could be put on the right track." He sternly criticized "some comrades who concentrated on personal attacks, thus overlooking the criticism of opportunist ideas, as if opportunism could be eliminated with the elimination of certain individuals. Little did they know that opportunism has deeprooted origins. Opportunism certainly cannot be eliminated by eliminating some individuals." He pointed out in the article "On the Study of the Party's Sixth National Congress" and other articles that when waging ideological struggle inside the party, one should adopt the "spirit of systematic and skillful guidance and patient persuasion" and "calmly discuss problems" in order to clarify ideological questions and unite party comrades. He believed that inner-party struggles are principled struggles and not personal struggles. If one "seizes on an incident to exaggerate matters because of personal feelings" and "turns politics into struggles against individuals, struggles will become personal rivalries" and this will intensify inner-party conflicts and undermine party unity.

Correctly dealing with comrades who have committed errors is a basic principle in correctly conducting inner-party struggle. Comrade Zhou Enlai consistently believed that inner-party struggle between two lines was a kind of inner-party contradiction. Ideologically speaking, it originates from the struggle between two ideologies and two world outlooks. Those who believe that all struggle between two lines are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and are life-and-death struggles do not conform to the objective characteristics of matter and to basic Marxist principles. [paragraph continues]

We "should not adopt an attitude of rejection" toward those comrades who have committed errors in the line, including those who have committed serious mistakes, and those comrades who have shortcomings or who have committed errors in ideology and work style. We must "take an attitude of having confidence in them, while also vigorously doing ideological work on them." He asked all leaders to do a basic assessment on all comrades. "If he is trustworthy, then no matter how many mistakes he has made and what kind of shortcomings he has in ideology and work style, the party must still trust him and criticize his mistakes and rectify his work style while trusting him." We must not leave him alone and treat him coldly. "When it comes to people who have committed mistakes or violated discipline, we must primarily adopt the methods of persuasion and education. We should apply disciplinary rules only when it is unavoidable." These ideas of Comrade Zhou Enlai fully demonstrate the broadmindedness and scientific attitude that a Marxist should possess in inner-party struggle. We must conduct concrete historical analysis on all comrades who have committed errors, help them find out the objective and subjective causes of their errors, point out the facts and harmful effects of their mistakes and inspire them to heighten their consciousness and correct their mistakes. Giving timely education to comrades who have committed mistakes for them to know and correct their errors is a regular and important task in cadre work. Treating a comrade who has committed mistakes coldly and indiscriminately applying organizational rules is a manifestation of "leftist" thinking. Applying this thinking in dealing with other comrades will inevitably lead to bad feelings and increasing estrangement and this will undermine unity and affect our work. Naturally, on the part of the comrades who committed errors, there is a question of how to correctly deal with their own problems. "Those who have committed errors but are willing to correct their errors will naturally be able to come back to the fold of the party's correct line. Those who repeatedly commit mistakes but refuse to repent will naturally be abandoned by the party." Comrades who have committed errors must face their mistakes squarely, admit their mistakes, strive to correct their mistakes and do meritorious service to make up for their faults. Only thus will they have a common language with the party. If they refuse to admit or deliberately cover up their errors, they will not be able to win the party's trust and the masses' forgiveness.

II

Using the Marxist historical materialist point of view, Comrade Zhou Enlai correctly expounded on the decisive role of the masses in history and profoundly explained the flesh-and-blood relations between the proletarian party and the masses, making great contributions to the formation and development of our party's mass line.

Comrade Zhou Enlai looked upon the masses as the masters of history, fully affirming the masses' historical position and great role. At the time of the rise of the Chinese people's revolutionary movement against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, he had already clearly pointed out that "the century of the people is born." "The Chinese people has awakened and has risen." They have already become the guiding force in the new period. Proceeding from this basic viewpoint, he penetratingly expounded on the correct relationship the Communist Party must have with the masses, explicitly pointing out that "The CCP sprang from the Chinese working people. It exists among the Chinese people" "and has flesh-and-blood ties with nearly 100 million masses in actual combat life." "The Chinese nation needs the CCP. The Chinese people need the CCP." "They need the Communist Party which works for their particular class interest to struggle for them, to act as their vanguard." Comrade Zhou Enlai repeatedly stressed: "Our party is a party of the masses." "The party is the people's vanguard. It has great vision, but it cannot be divorced from the masses." He also said: "The CCP has been serving the people throughout the past 26 years. It has relied on the people. That is why it enjoys high prestige today." Historical experiences have shown that a party which is divorced from the masses will surely decay and die. Historically, the basic reason why the party and rulers of the exploiting classes, including the KMT and Chiang Kai-shek, were despised by the people and ended up in failure was because they exploited and oppressed the people and adopted a stand in opposition to the people.

The decisive factor which made the CCP flourish and place it in an invincible position was that it represented the masses, worked for the masses' interests and shared the masses' fate. Believing in the masses, relying on the masses, firmly taking the mass line and being responsible to the people in whatever we do, these are some of the most obvious distinguishing features which separate our party from other parties. This is also the fine tradition of the CCP. We must inherit the fine tradition and continue to carry it forward. This will be a major guarantee for us to win new victories.

When stressing maintaining close ties between the party and the masses, Comrade Zhou Enlai particularly emphasized maintaining good relations between the cadres and masses. He advised party cadres, particularly leading cadres, "not only to educate the masses, but also to learn from the masses," saying that they must "have faith in the strength of the masses," "never divorce themselves from the masses," always "have close relations and ties with the masses and identify themselves with the masses to a definite degree." He vigorously advocated that the party's cadres must always "go down to the masses, extend the party's influence among the masses and at the same time correctly report the masses' opinions to the party in order to make the party a real party of the masses. In order to bring about close relations between the cadres and the masses, as early as on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic, he already had advocated that "we must continue to maintain and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle which we have formed during the long-term struggle in the countryside," and that "Although we now live in the cities, we must not imitate the wasteful and decadent life style created by the bourgeoisie. We must maintain our traditional lifestyle of arduous struggle and simple living."

Comrade Zhou Enlai not only placed strict demands on others, but also set a good example. He always had deep feelings for the masses and not for a moment did he forget about having contact with the masses. As early as when he was working in the white areas, he already took "never divorce oneself from the masses; learn from the masses and help them" as an important principle in his self-cultivation, and he practiced this by his exemplary actions. He always had the masses in his thoughts and often had contact with them. Even under the conditions of secret work, he still tried his best to make use of all kinds of organizations and forums to talk with the masses and nonparty people, to unite and win over the masses and to mobilize and organize the masses to wage open or secret struggles. During the several decades when he was responsible for leadership work in the party Central Committee and the State Council, his heart was always linked to the masses' heart and he shared the masses' feelings. No matter how busy and how tired he was, he seized every opportunity to go down to the masses to observe the situation, to inquire about their welfare, to hear the masses' opinions and clamors, to show concern for the masses' sufferings and to help the masses solve problems. He occupied a high position but he never sought privileges. He consistently maintained the fine work style of arduous struggle and simple living and of sharing the masses' weal and woe. Comrade Zhou Enlai's communist spirit of having close ties with the masses and dedicating heart and soul to a lifelong struggle for the people's interests has won the sincere love of the masses. Hundreds of millions of people will forever cherish his memory.

Our leading cadres are leaders among the people and not rulers stepping on the heads of the people. They are loyal servants of the masses and not the people's overlords. They only have the obligation to serve the people and not the right to seek privileges. If a leading cadre ignores the people's interests, divorces himself from the masses, places himself above the people and uses his official position to pursue selfish interests, he will not be able to win the masses' trust and support and will not be qualified to be the masses' leader. To be a leader trusted by the people, the most important thing is to consciously assume the position of the people's public servant. "We must serve the people like a willing ox serves the children. We must serve the people sincerely and honestly" and must be willing to "die to serve the people." Only such people can be respected leaders of the people.

III

In inner-party life, Comrade Zhou Enlai actively advocated and set an exemplary example in implementing the system of democratic centralism. He correctly elaborated on the dialectical relationship between democratization and centralized guidance. He waged a relentless struggle to enable the party to constantly consolidate and develop under the guidance of the principle of democratic centralism.

Since Comrade Zhou Enlai took charge of leadership work in the party Central Committee in 1926, he consistently followed the principle of democratic centralism in directing army work, party work and mass movements. He attached great importance to carrying out democracy in the party and in the army. In 1929, he pointed out that in order to raise the political level of the party, to reinforce the party members' combat power, to make the party's leading organs effective and to achieve party unity in order to overcome the enemies, the scope of inner-party democratization must be extended. He held that even though under the very serious conditions of white terror, the scope of inner-party democratization could be correspondingly contracted, this contraction should never hinder correct inner-party democratic life. He said that a form of democratization which is suited to the conditions of secret work was necessary. He highly acclaimed the military democracy, political democracy, economic democracy and three evaluations movement (soldiers evaluating cadres, evaluation of party members and evaluation of meritorious military service) which were implemented in the army during the period of the revolutionary war. He believed that as a result of this, "democracy had been extended and discipline had been strengthened, "commanders had taken a better attitude" and "the army had become easier to lead."

Comrade Zhou Enlai held that on the part of the leader, to carry forward inner-party democracy, he must practice a democratic work style, must be good at listening to other people's opinions and be daring in stimulating debate among different views. He highly acclaimed the study and debates on the questions concerning the struggle between two lines conducted inside the party during the Yanan period. He held that "this was a debate which stimulated the thinking process. Thinking inside the party has never been as emancipated as today. This has been the result of the rectification campaign and study led by Comrade Mao Zedong. This represents great ideological progress." He actively advocated debates among different viewpoints. "In order to search for truth, there must be debates. To have debates, there must be no arbitrariness. What is arbitrariness? It is only what I say is right; what other people say is wrong. Then, how could there be debate? If your opinion is sacred and inviolable, then who cares to debate with you? Even if one has a lot of correct views, one must still listen to other people's opinions. It is only by absorbing other people's good ideas that our thinking can develop." Debates between different points of view are beneficial to clarifying right and wrong, understanding truth, unifying our thinking and unifying our action. They are beneficial to free expression of opinion, absorbing all useful ideas and pooling the masses' wisdom, in order to make them dare to ask questions, make them good at asking questions, expressing their views and criticizing shortcomings and to fully mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and spirit of responsibility of the broad masses of cadres and masses.

While advocating inner-party democracy, Comrade Zhou Enlai never became lax in opposing the tendency of extreme democratization. He pointed out: "In the past, there was a 'patriarchal' system in our organization. Party members and the masses had to mechanically obey party organs and there was no lively party life to speak of." Without eliminating this practice, there can be no inner-party democracy. However, "We should not mechanically employ the term 'patriarchal system' to weaken the power of leading organs and to serve as camouflage for extreme democratization." If the party members can choose not to implement the party's decisions, and can act freely without the party's permission; if individuals do not obey the organization, and the lower levels do not obey the higher levels; if we only want the organization to take care of us and do not want organizational discipline; if we seek unrestricted democracy without centralized guidance, "this petit bourgeois extreme liberal thinking could shatter or even wipe out the party organization."

Comrade Zhou Enlai considered upholding democracy under centralized guidance an important condition for preventing and overcoming extreme democratization. In view of the tendency of extreme democratization in the army, he firmly asserted in September 1929 that "democratization can only exist under centralized guidance." In December that same year, the resolution of the ninth party congress of the Red 4th Army which was drafted under the direction of Comrade Mao Zedong also explicitly put forth the task of "vigorously carrying out democratic life under centralized guidance." We all know that both inner-party democracy and people's democracy require centralized guidance in order to grow healthily in the right direction. Without centralized guidance, extreme democratization will inevitably result. This will encourage anarchy and undermine the party's system of democratic centralism. Marxism has always held that democracy and centralism are both contradictory and complementary to each other. They are two aspects of one single entity. We cannot onesidedly stress one aspect and negate the other. For decades, our party has consistently upheld "centralism on the basis of democracy" and "democracy under centralized guidance" and carried on a tenacious struggle against all erroneous tendencies which only stress centralism and discard democracy or which only stress democracy and discard centralism, thus ensuring the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. We must clearly understand that centralized guidance and personal dictatorship are two different things. We must not confuse the two. What we mean by centralized guidance is guidance based on basic Marxist theories, based on the party's line, principles and policies and based on the party's program and Constitution and state laws. Only this kind of guidance is correct centralized guidance. Correct centralized guidance must be upheld, while erroneous personal dictatorship must be overcome. However, we must never negate centralized guidance because of our opposition to personal dictatorship. Blaming all errors in personal ideological style and in work on the party's principles and the party's leadership is an unscientific attitude no Marxist should have.

IV

Comrade Zhou Enlai had been part of the party's leadership work since his youth. He occupied different important leadership positions at various times. In his many years of leadership work, he accumulated and summed up very rich experience. He gave a very good theoretical discussion on the qualifications of a leader, how to carry out correct leadership, the duties of a leader, the relationship between the leader and the masses, the art of leadership, leadership methods, leadership style and so forth. These discussions were mainly contained in the article "How To Be a Good Leader." Three points which he raised should arouse profound thought in us.

First, leading cadres must strengthen political and ideological leadership. This is the foremost task of a leader. Comrade Zhou Enlai asked leading cadres to pay attention to big events, heighten political alertness, strengthen ideological work in and outside the party and actively propagandize the party's policies and achievements. We must understand that leaders are commanders and not clerks. How do leaders command? With the correct Marxist ideas, with the party's line, principles and policies. It is only by using correct ideas to inspire and influence people and by using the party's policies to guide and mobilize the people that we can arouse the revolutionary spirit of the people, mobilize the people's enthusiasm, make a good start in our work and truly open up a new situation in our work. A leader must mainly devote his energies to thinking about and studying major problems, to knowing the ideological trends, to formulating and mastering the party's principles and policies, to pointing out the goals and direction and to mobilizing forces from various sectors with forceful political and ideological work. In this matter, he can win initiative in leadership work.

Strengthening political and ideological work is the foremost duty of the leading cadres; abandoning political and ideological work amounts to abandoning the basic responsibility of a leader. This is because political and ideological work is an important guarantee for accomplishing our tasks in various works and an important prerequisite to doing a good job in leadership work. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Revolutionary political work based on revolutionary ideals is the lifeblood and soul of all revolutionary armies." He sternly refuted various fallacies which downgraded political work as empty talk as "selling dogskin plasters" and as responsible for adding to fiction between the lower and higher levels. He pointed out: "We must frankly and sincerely say that if these pretexts to downgrade political work are not the result of failure to understand the real meaning of political work, they must be the result of a deliberate attempt to oppose revolutionary political work in the army and to stop the revolutionization of the army. When political work becomes empty talk, it is surely not the fault of political work itself. It is because political workers fail to conduct truly revolutionary political work."

To leading cadres, one important aspect of strengthening political and ideological work is to constantly propagandize and explain the party's line, principles and policies to the cadres and masses; to use the party's line, principles and policies to arm the masses' minds, unify the masses' thinking, mobilize the masses' enthusiasm; and to transform the party's line, principles and policies into the masses' conscious action. Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "Any policy decisions and changes and correct and erroneous portions in all policies must be openly pointed out not only to the cadres but to the masses at appropriate times. Only thus can the masses' understanding and support be gained for the policies to make them a real force. Leaders must always take this initiative. They must not be overly cautious. If many matters concerning policies are known to only a small number of cadres, the masses and cadres at lower levels will be anxious. As a result, the leaders will end up in a passive position." While propagandizing the party's policies, we must also strengthen education on the prevailing situation and the present task and take a realistic attitude in clearly explaining achievements in our work and problems confronting us in order to make the masses understand the objective conditions, to bolster their confidence, to make them understand existing difficulties and to enable them to work with one heart and one mind to accomplish the party's various combat duties during different periods.

In order to strengthen political and ideological leadership, Comrade Zhou Enlai asked leading cadres to constantly raise their ideological and theoretical levels, reinforce their political training and set a good example. He believed that the low level of consciousness in Marxist theory inside the party was an important reason why "left" and right opportunism existed and why the party was not able to find the correct revolutionary road for a long time. Thus, he particularly stressed that leading cadres "should have the spirit of studiousness" and "should have a firm Marxist world outlook." He pointed out that leading cadres and political workers "must be the officers' and soldiers' model in ideology, in politics and in action. They should be loyal to the revolutionary ideal, possess an indomitable will and adopt an arduous and diligent work style in order to influence all officers and soldiers. They must adopt a humble and friendly attitude and have the spirit of patient persuasion in order to unite the officers and soldiers. Only thus can they enhance the prestige of political work, push forward political work and expand the influence of political work."

Second, leading cadres must seriously implement the party's correct decisions and constantly inspect how the decisions are being implemented. Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "After having a political line, organizational work is the most decisive thing." What we mean by organizational work here refers not only to the selection of cadres but to the regular and important work of organizing the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. To leading organs and leading cadres, formulating policies and decision-making are very important. However, formulating policies and making decisions are not enough. They must also vigorously organize the concrete implementation of the policies and decisions. It is only when the party's policies are understood and grasped by the broad masses of party members, cadres and people that these policies can possess great power. This requires doing thoroughgoing and meticulous organizational work in order to guarantee that the party's policies and decisions are comprehensively carried out in the localities and departments concerned. At the same time, leading cadres must "practice what they preach, take the initiative" and take the lead in implementing the party's line, principles, policies and important decisions. [paragraph continues]

They must not ask others to implement them while they themselves refuse to do so; much less should they overtly obey but covertly resist and go their own way. Disagreeing with the party and singing a different tune on the questions of the party's line, principles and policies or even overtly or covertly resisting them is impermissible under party discipline.

In organizing the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, we must systematically and constantly oversee how they are being implemented. Comrade Zhou Enlai stressed that "the leader must personally participate in this inspection." "This inspection must not only be from top to bottom, but from bottom to top." This inspection must be not formalistic and superficial but realistic and thoroughgoing. Comrade Zhou Enlai held that in inspection work, "one must not take promises as the basis, but must look at the actual results of the work." "One must not believe in the plans drawn up in the office and written on paper, but must find out whether the plans have actually been realized or only perfunctorily executed." "One must not look at the form but must find out whether the substance has actually been correctly implemented or been distorted." After inspection, those responsible must be educated and urged to implement what they failed to implement, to effectively implement things that have not been implemented well and to rectify errors. Work well done must be commended. This kind of inspection not only "can prove whether the party's line and strategy is correct in practice and can point out whether supplementary measures are necessary," but can also discover shortcomings or errors in leadership work and thus lead to timely rectification. In view of some people's fear that this kind of inspection "easily exposes their weak points, undermines the leadership's prestige or shakes their confidence," Comrade Zhou Enlai sharply pointed out: "The leadership's prestige is not raised by covering up mistakes. It is not built by boasting, but by diligence and hard work. Confidence in our work will only be enhanced and will not be diminished after correcting mistakes. Only those vain people who are too keen on saving face are afraid of exposing errors!" He asked leading cadres to place strict demands on themselves and to be brave enough to engage in self-criticism. Thus doing, they will be able to receive help and supervision from other comrades and emulate others' good example.

Third, leaders must be cautious in selecting and appointing cadres. Comrade Zhou Enlai attached great importance to the decisive role of cadres in implementing the party's line and policies. Therefore, he considered careful selection and rational placement of cadres an important task of leaders. Thus, what are the criteria in the selection of cadres? Comrade Zhou Enlai gave a clear answer: "In the selection of cadres, both the political criterion and working ability are absolutely necessary, and political trustworthiness is the prerequisite." This idea of Comrade Zhou Enlai totally agrees with our party's longstanding policy of taking both political integrity and ability into consideration in selecting cadres. In selecting cadres, the first thing is to see whether they are politically trustworthy and whether they identify with the party politically. Then we must also see whether they have working ability, whether they are competent enough to handle the work. Only thus can we correctly choose cadres trusted by the party and the people in accordance with the party's criteria in selecting cadres. A party cadre cannot be considered a politically trustworthy, good cadre if he doubts or does not have enough faith in basic Marxist theories, if he doubts or has insufficient faith in the party's leadership and socialism and if he doubts or resents the party's line, principles and policies. It is dangerous to let such people take charge of leadership work.

Comrade Zhou Enlai held that we must be good at selecting cadres and at "using them suitably." This requires that we learn how to observe people, understand people, know the strong points and weak points of each person and appoint them to suitable positions in accordance with their peculiarities. We must make use of their strong points, avoid their weak points and allow them to do the best they can and make full use of their abilities in their respective positions. We must persist in appointing people on their merit, oppose nepotism, eliminate factionalism in appointing cadres, firmly overcome all unhealthy practices in cadre work and seriously uphold the party's principles in cadre work. Only thus can we correctly implement the party's cadre line.

As one of the outstanding leaders of the CCP, Comrade Zhou Enlai was closely bound up with our party's rise and development. With his noble character and fine work style, he set a brilliant example for comrades of the whole party. His voluminous writings left a rich and valuable ideological legacy on the subject of party-building. The above ideas which he formed during the period of democratic revolution and his ideas that the party is the vanguard of the proletariat, that the party's leadership is the guarantee of the victory of the revolution, that the party's leadership is primarily political leadership and not meddling in everything, that party organizations and party members must be subject to the masses' supervision, that party members must be the masses' model and so forth not only played an important guiding role in doing a good job in party-building and winning the victory of the revolution at that time but are of great practical significance in today's efforts to strengthen the party's leadership, to improve the party's leadership, to reinforce the party's combat power, to do a good job in economic readjustment and to push forward in the building of the four modernizations.

Our party has traversed a tortuous path in the past 60 years. It has achieved great victories which shook both China and the world. History has proved that the CCP is really a great Marxist political party. It is a totally reliable core-leading force. Naturally, in its process of development, our party has suffered some setbacks and failures. Particularly due to the sabotage of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in a span of 10 years, our party suffered unprecedented destruction, and as a result many problems which require urgent solution exist today. However, we must never doubt nor waver in our faith in the party because of this. To judge whether a party is full of vitality, we must not only see whether it commits mistakes or not. The more important thing is to see whether it has the courage and ability to admit and rectify its mistakes. After the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, our party has not only categorically exposed its errors and thoroughly criticized these errors but has already taken or is taking positive steps to seriously correct its mistakes. In many respects, it has really achieved results that are universally acknowledged. The emergence of errors involves a long process and so does the correction of mistakes. It is not realistic to attempt to cure a serious illness having a history of 10 years in one morning. The fact that people criticize our party a lot and place strict demands on the party is a good thing. We must derive strength from this, overcome our shortcomings and correct our errors. We must have the following conviction: With the concerted efforts of the whole party, we will be able to do a better job in party-building. At present, we have the strong leadership of the party Central Committee, have correct line, principles and policies, have 60 years of fine tradition and rich experience and have the effective supervision of the whole party and the people of the whole country. We can be absolutely sure that our party will have the confidence and ability to overcome difficulties, eliminate defects and restore the party's glorious image. Dark clouds have dispersed. Spring has returned to the frozen earth. Our party is again marching with vigorous steps, standing in front of the hundreds of millions of people, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and courageously advancing toward the bright future!

COUNTRY TO INCREASE FOREIGN INSURANCE OPERATIONS

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[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)—China plans to diversify its foreign insurance operations in 1981 to keep pace with the fluctuations caused by the country's economic realignment, said Song Guohua, acting general manager of the People's Insurance Company of China, during a recent national insurance conference.

"In export insurance," Song said, "we will strengthen propaganda and services. And in import insurance, we will make the necessary improvements in coverage to meet changes in the structure of imports."

As China expands marine transport to Hong Kong and Macao, the company plans to pay more attention to marine coverage, and as more regions in China become involved in export, more comprehensive liability insurance will be offered. For the import trade, said Song, China will provide foreign currency insurance for imported equipment and materials whose use has been delayed by the realignment. At the same time, the company will consult with departments in charge of delayed projects, who must store the equipment, to reduce and prevent loss.

"We will also continue and expand our work on the increasing number of joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment and projects for co-management and for the off-shore oil drilling that has just begun," Song said. China's foreign insurance business made progress in 1980. The profits last year surpassed those of 1979 by 30 percent.

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Article by Shi Nianhai: "The Vicissitudes of Forests in the Middle Reaches of the Huang He and the Experiences and Lessons They Provide"

Article by Wang Qi: "Modernist Art and Us"

Article by Lei Zhenlu: "Why Must China Practice Freedom of Religion"

Article by Ma Shijun, Liu Jingyi, Tang Hongxiao and Wang Deming: "Modernization and Environmental Protection"

Article by Jin Liangjun: "Establish and Develop Scientific and Technological Advisory Organs in China"

MEDIA REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE PLA UNITS

HK031328 [Editorial Report] The following reports on activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units have been monitored from PRC media:

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 February carries a report from Shanxi on PLA unit No 51238 helping the local masses do repair work.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 March carries a report on a model armyman who is a member of a company under PLA unit No 32719.

FINAL ACTIONS OF ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Governor Zhang Jingfu Replaced

OW021639 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] According to a station report, a grand meeting of the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. After election, the meeting decided that (Zhou Zijian) be governor of Anhui Province, and it elected (Xian Deyi), (Zhao Mingxue) and (Li Guangtao) as additional vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress and (Li Qingquan) as additional vice governor of Anhui Province. It elected (Chen Kerong) as chief procurator of the Chuxian branch of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending this afternoon's session were 904 deputies who made up the quorum. Executive chairmen of today's session were Wang Guangyu, (Yan Youmin), Lan Ganting, (Yuan Zhen), (Li Guangtao), (Xu Rongnan), (Rong Guanghong), (Ting Jize), (Tu Weiyou), (Meng Yiji), (Shen Lanlian), (Wang Guochang) and (Zhang Shihua). The session was presided over by Wang Guangyu. The election started at 1515. First of all rules for election were announced, and this was followed by a ballot. After counting of votes, the chief ballot scrutineer reported the results of vote counting to the presidium. The announcement by Executive Chairman Wang Guangyu on election results was met with warm applause.

Further on Government Reshuffle

OW031333 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] This station has learned that the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress concluded in Hefei Municipality this morning. Acting in accordance with the principle of division of work between the party and the government, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Anhui Province, submitted his resignation from the post of governor of Anhui to the provincial party committee. The provincial party committee endorsed his proposed resignation.

Through repeated consultation and discussion, the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress decided to relieve Zhang Jingfu from the post of governor in accordance with the proposal of the provincial party committee. The session decided to name (Zhou Zijian) as the governor of the province. (Xia Deyi), (Zhao Minxue) and (Li Guangtao) were elected additional vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress. (Li Qingquan) was elected additional vice governor of Anhui.

Zhang Jingfu at Closing Session

OW031331 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] After 7 days of discussion, the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress successfully fulfilled its various tasks and concluded today. Approved at the meeting were a report submitted by the Bills Committee of the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on the examination of bills, and a resolution of the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress.

The resolution points out: The five reports submitted by the provincial People's Government, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial Higher People's Procuratorate have correctly analyzed the current economic and political situation in Anhui Province, confirmed the achievements won in all fields of work over the past year and more, summed up both positive and negative experience, formulated clear-cut new tasks for the future, and put forward effective and applicable measures to carry out the new tasks. Deeply impressed, the deputies to the current session of the fifth provincial People's Congress have decided to approve the five reports.

The resolution continues: Since the conclusion of the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, the masses of people throughout Anhui Province have made tremendous achievements in implementing the principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council and the various resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. As a result, marked achievements have been made on all fronts of work and the overall situation has developed in a favorable manner. Furthermore, the political situation is stable, while the national economy is advancing steadily in the course of readjustment.

The resolution calls on the 48 million people of Anhui Province to unite as one, to work with one mind and one heart, and to heighten their determination to fulfill Anhui's various tasks and achieve further readjustment economically and further stability politically in 1981 under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the direct leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee.

The following demands are set forth in the resolution in close connection with the actual conditions in Anhui:

1. Emphasis should be placed on making further cutbacks in capital construction in the course of economic readjustment.
2. Continued efforts should be made to run agricultural and industrial production well so as to meet the needs of the people in their everyday life.
3. The financial budget must be strictly enforced so as to increase revenues and reduce expenditure.
4. Sincere attention must be paid to improving the people's livelihood, and concrete steps should be taken to gradually solve some of the actual problems concerning the people's livelihood that must and can be solved.
5. Continued efforts should be made to promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist system.
6. Efforts should be made to strengthen ideological-political work and build a civilization of socialist spirit.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu made a speech at the session, covering the following four points:

1. Fully understand the situation and stand firm with confidence.
2. Implement the major principle of economic readjustment and political stability in close connection with the actual conditions in Anhui Province.
3. Strengthen ideological education and work still harder to improve our work style.
4. Carry forward the Anhui people's glorious traditions and revolutionary spirit.

Zhang Jingfu pointed out in his speech: The current session is of great significance for further readjusting Anhui's national economy and developing the political situation of stability and unity. A vivid atmosphere of democracy and unity has prevailed at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress and the session has been a great success. Zhang Jingfu added: Our current situation is splendid, our future is bright and our tasks are arduous. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, let the 48 million people of Anhui unite as one and work with greater enthusiasm and firmer confidence to fulfill the various tasks of economic readjustment and achieve stability and unity in Anhui.

The executive chairmen of today's meeting were Gu Zhuoxin, Hu Kaiming, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, (Xia Deyi), Zhao Minxue, (Li Guangtao), (Tong Yuanzhen), (Chen Shichun), (Wang Yuzhao), and (Pan Jingli). Today's meeting was presided over by Gu Zhuoxin. Responsible personnel of the provincial People's Government, members attending the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, and leading members of the provincial Higher People's Court attended the meeting as observers. Also present as observers were responsible personnel from various departments directly under the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government.

The Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress ended solemnly amid the strains of the national anthem.

Radio Commentary

OW032122 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Heighten Our Spirit, Strengthen Our Confidence and March Forward Steadily"]

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded today. The people throughout the province are delighted by the victory of the meeting, which has successfully fulfilled its historical mission according to its agenda. During the meeting, the delegates spoke freely with an open mind, analyzed Anhui's economic and political situation, discussed ways and means to readjust Anhui's economy and achieve the four modernizations and studied effective measures to implement the CCP Central Committee and the State Council's important policy of carrying out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability. This meeting, which has given full play to the delegates' spirit of being masters of their own house and which has fully manifested the superiority of the people's democratic system, will certainly encourage the people throughout the province to wrest new victories with one heart and one mind in this new year. In their speeches at the meeting, many delegates stated that we must heighten our spirit, strengthen our confidence and march forward steadily. This is sound judgment. Both revolution and construction require a vigorous, persevering and indomitable spirit. To realize the four socialist modernizations and build a civilization with socialist spirit in our country of 1 billion population, of which 800 million are peasants, is extremely difficult and complex and the road ahead will by no means be completely smooth. To accomplish this task, we must rely on the hundreds of millions of people to work as one, display the foolish old man's spirit in moving the mountain, rely on our own efforts, carry out arduous struggle and march forward courageously and indomitably.

Although we are facing many difficulties in the current economic readjustment, these cannot stop us from advancing. The economic and political situation before us is unusually gratifying since the founding of our country. Our economic readjustment is a sober and healthy one meant to correct the mistakes created by left ideology and to eliminate the potential danger in our economic work. It is a major policy decision meant to achieve steady progress in our economic construction.

Under the leadership of the great CCP and with the joint efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, everyone can see that we have achieved tremendous success in our socialist transformation and construction over the 31 years since the founding of our country. Although our economic construction had been seriously frustrated because of the mistakes we made in our work, and although our economy had been on the verge of collapse because of the serious ravages done by the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, the cancer which endangered the health of our party and state has been eliminated by crushing the gang of four, which brought calamity to our country and people, under our party's leadership. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party carried out a series of measures to eliminate chaos and restore order. The lines, principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee have manifested increasingly great power. This can be powerfully proved by the great and gratifying success and changes noted in cities and rural areas in Anhui over the past several years.

We have learned from our experience and lessons over many years that in carrying out economic construction, we must proceed from our country's actual situation, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and respect objective economic law, and we must never be hasty for success and never do things according to our subjective will—such as stressing only subjective needs, high speed, high targets, high accumulation and high investment, while ignoring our practical ability, proportionate development, reliability, the relationship between accumulation and consumption and the need to achieve the greatest economic results with the least investment. We suffered immensely from the left ideology. Now we must earnestly implement the central work conference's guidelines on carrying out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability and do our work better in every way and in a down-to-earth manner according to the provincial party committee's requirements that we must curtail capital construction projects, increase production, cut expenditure, balance the budget, stabilize commodity prices, enliven the market and achieve more salient success in this new year.

BEIJING RIBAO EDITORIAL ON MIND EMANCIPATION

HK021312 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue To Emancipate the Mind, Implement the Four Instructions"]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee work conference closed on 20 February. This conference explicitly pointed out that Beijing Municipality must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, implement the important decision on achieving further economic readjustment and a more stable political situation put forward at the CCP Central Committee work conference held at the end of last year, and implement the four instructions put forward by the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat last April on the principles governing the construction of the capital. The conference has seriously reviewed and summed up Beijing Municipality's party work experiences since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the third plenary session. There were a lot of discussions during the conference.

The party's third plenary session restored the party's correct ideological line which is to emancipate the mind--use one's mind--seek truth from facts, be united together in looking forward, study the new situation and solve the new problems. The third plenary session was of great significance in the party's history. It represented a fundamental change in the party's historical tasks and established a new era of development.

Under the guidance of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, organizations at all levels in our municipality, the broad masses and cadres have done a lot of work and have achieved initial success in maintaining a political situation of stability and unity. We have redressed a great number of unjust, false and wrong cases, gradually implemented various party policies, consolidated social order and improved the general mood of society, and strengthened socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. In addition to this, we have continually developed the national economy. We have increased relatively the proportion of light industrial development, raised the level of completion of residential construction, developed urban facilities and environmental beautification. We have publicized the system of production responsibility in the suburbs and rural areas and reaped bumper agricultural harvests despite droughts. We have settled a great number of unemployed youths by providing more opportunities for employment. In addition to this, we have achieved good results in various aspects such as culture, education, science research, and public health. In short, the overall situation in the municipality is good.

However, we must accomplish great tasks in order to seriously implement the central secretariat's four instructions on the principles governing the construction of the capital. We in the capital must promote political and ideological thinking, environmental beautification and development of science, education and culture, promote economic construction which suits Beijing's characteristics and improve and maintain the people's living conditions. In order to implement the four instructions in Beijing, we must implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session and implement the significant decisions of the central work conference held at the end of last year. The key to implementing the four instructions well is to continue emancipating the minds, overcome the influence of "leftist" ideology and unite the thinking of all cadres and masses throughout the municipality along the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session.

Among the central Secretariat's four instructions on the principles governing the construction of the capital, to strengthen ideological and political work and build up lofty socialist spiritual civilization is the principal and the most significant task. However, in light of the actual conditions in Beijing Municipality, there is still a gap since there are some factors of instability in the political situation. [paragraph continues]

Criminals and economic crimes are outstanding. In addition to this, some troublemakers are using the banner of emancipating the mind in some units to openly publicize bourgeois liberalization and to oppose the party's leadership, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the socialist path and the people's democratic dictatorship which is in fact the proletarian dictatorship, and so on.

Some comrades believe that all of these problems have been "released" by the policy on emancipating the minds established at the third plenary session, or at least they are the consequences of "over-emancipation." They therefore advocate "control," believing that the proposal of upholding the four basic principles means "control." Their belief is completely wrong. On the contrary, problems exist in Beijing because we have not resolutely implemented the ideological line of the third plenary session, have not sufficiently emancipated our minds and have not seriously corrected "leftist" ideology.

Fundamentally speaking, to emancipate the mind and uphold the four basic principles are identical. The four basic principles have already been put down in our country's Constitution and are not an issue. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" disturbed the ideology of many people by making use of our party's mistakes, and distorting the party's principles to carry out counterrevolutionary activities. We cannot uphold the four basic principles if we do not emancipate the mind, do not criticize the "two whatevers" point of view and do not criticize the nonsense theory of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We are not really emancipating the mind if we break away from the four basic principles.

To emancipate the mind demands that people unite objective understanding with subjective conditions in seeking truth from facts. It not only demands that people emancipate their minds from the trammels of "leftist" ideology which has existed in history for a long period of time, it also demands that people emancipate their minds from the ideology of feudalism, capitalism and small production. Our party is armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and our revolution and construction are carried out under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We cannot possibly talk about upholding the party's leadership, the socialist path and people's democratic dictatorship if we deviate from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The theory of having everything proceed from the actual conditions, seeking truth from facts and taking practice of the sole criterion to test truth is in fact the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. How will we contradict the four basic principles if we emancipate the mind in this way? On the contrary, the reason why the CCP Central Committee reiterates the four basic principles is to speed up the wholesome development of emancipation of the mind.

To continue to emancipate the mind and overcome influences of "leftist" ideology is of great significance in correcting the guiding ideology of economic construction, ensuring the implementation of the central Secretariat's four instructions on the principles governing the construction of the capital and ensuring the smooth progress of economic readjustment. Beijing Municipality has to shoulder great responsibilities in the course of readjustment and will face a lot of problems. One of the significant characteristics of the readjustment schedule put forward by the CCP Central Committee is a thorough-going reform. We must carry out studies and discussions on the economic guiding ideology in close connection with the readjustment work, and overcome the influence of "leftist" ideology on the guiding ideology. So long as we correct the guiding ideology of economic construction, really understand the capital's characteristics, are enlightened and united and uphold the good tradition of "serving the people and being responsible to them, we certainly can bring into play the capital's superior position as a scientific and cultural center. There will be brighter prospects for the capital's construction and the situation will be better if we gradually overcome all difficulties and practically implement the central Secretariat's four instructions under the correct leadership of the party.

BEIJING LAUNCHES ACTIVITIES HONORING LEI FENG

OW011646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Thousands came out here today to sweep streets, clean buses and help farmers and others. The massive clean-up effort, which will continue throughout the week, is in remembrance of Lei Feng, a young soldier who died in the line of duty in 1962. The clean-up activities are sponsored by the municipal Communist Youth League Committee and the city after-school education office. The activities are part of a nationwide effort to encourage the young to serve the people.

Acting Mayor Jiao Ruoyo joined some 1,000 students and 200 army personnel pulling carts and leveling the ground to build the new Nancaiyuan Park. The park will cover 200 mu (13 1/3 hectares) of land. The activities at the park included a colorful ceremony that featured speeches amidst youth league and pioneer flags from five middle schools and one primary school. Xiong Chao, 17, speaking on behalf of all the youth present, pledged in a speech to "carry forward Lei Feng's spirit."

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal party committee, helped clean the passengers' waiting room this morning at the Beijing railway station. With him was the youth league secretary, Cui Yuming of a coal plant whose workers have been delivering coal to many households this winter. Duan praised the young people for their good turns. "The young people and the old people all should work in the spirit of Lei Feng," he said.

Many principals were in the streets today with their students. Factory workers and government officials used their off-hours to join the activities. Squads of army men with officers went to rural communities around Beijing to help the peasants level farmland and build irrigation projects. At Xidan, the west city shopping area, children recited poems about Lei's deeds over loudspeakers. Hundreds of people stopped and listened. When the old familiar songs from the early 60's about Lei Feng rang out, some older people expressed their approval by nodding or humming the tunes.

In March 1963, Chairman Mao Zedong urged the people to learn from the example of Lei Feng. During the Cultural Revolution, Lei's spirit was attacked by some. But, a popular fable around Beijing during the early '70s told how an angry young mother scolded her infant son on a crowded bus because no one would give her and her son a seat. The young woman simply said, "Uncle Lei Feng is gone now, son," implying that chaos was the rule of the times without Lei's work spirit.

Navy personnel in blue, among them Deputy Commander of the Navy Mei Jiasheng, worked with students from a middle school affiliated with the Beijing Teachers University. Loud-speakers at the middle school broadcast old popular songs about Lei's life. A 40-year-old worker listening to the music, said, "It's nice. I like it." He told XINHUA, "It reminds me of the years when Lei Feng's spirit was treasured. People were encouraged to work like him."

Outside of the Beijing railway station, 200 youth leaguers, during their off-shift hours, took turns answering inquiries from travelers from outer provinces. "We want all who enter Beijing to feel they are among friends and comrades," said 23-year-old Wang Quanhui, a No 103 bus route youth leader. Li Shushan, 50, one of the 13,000 street cleaners in Beijing, told XINHUA that "the city is growing fast. There are still corners that cannot be reached by the road-sweeping machines. We really are grateful that the army men and students have come to help."

At the Wangfujin shopping area, where about 100,000 people pass a day, young people from the air force and nearby schools cleaned the center throughout the day. Similar activities were reported on the main boulevard in Xuanwu District on the west side of Beijing.

Reprints of an old familiar woodcut of Lei Feng with Chairman Mao's inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," are displayed on posters and blackboards around the city. The posters and blackboard messages were prepared by students and workers.

BEIJING HOLDS MEETING ON COLLEGE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OWO21925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--The Education Department under the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting on ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning. It clearly pointed out: To carry out ideological and political education with the four fundamental principles as the central theme is an important task in bringing up and training competent people who are morally, intellectually and physically developed in an all-round manner and who are Red and expert in socialist construction. We must pay full attention to this task.

The meeting pointed out: Institutions of higher learning must regard upholding the four fundamental principles as basic to strengthening college students ideologically. In carrying out education among students to uphold the four fundamental principles, the institutions of higher learning in Beijing must first of all discuss the special topic of persistently following the party's leadership. This education must be carried out in a lively manner, in various forms and through various channels. Giving lectures on political theories, various schools must stress the principle of integrating theory with practice. They must not only systematically teach the basic theories of Marxism, but also solve problems with a definite object in view while paying attention to what is actually on the minds of the students. In addition, they can also hold academic forums, report meetings and scientific symposiums. On the basis of discussions, they can organize special topic reports aimed at achieving a certain goal. The liberal arts departments must carry out ideological and political education in close connection with various vocational courses. Through such ideological and political education, the students are helped to understand why they should uphold the four fundamental principles and realize the significance in upholding the four fundamental principles, to correctly comprehend the relationship between the development of socialist democracy and the improvement of the socialist legal system and to draw a clear line between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy in order to increase the students' capability in recognizing and resisting various types of erroneous trends of thought. Conducting ideological and political work, it is also necessary to carry out education among students on communist ideals, on patriotism and on communist ethics.

The comrades attending the meeting believed: The schools must carry out ideological and political work enthusiastically as well as seriously and meticulously. It is necessary to adopt various forms to guide the students in self-education through democratic discussion. In the course of discussion, it is essential to present the facts and reason things out and to permit people to express and maintain different views. It is necessary to convince people through reason.

The meeting stressed: Carrying out their work in various fields, the institutions of higher learning must give top priority in ideological and political work among students. Efforts must be made to give full play to the role of party, government and CYL organizations and the student associations and the role of the teaching staff. Particular attention must be paid to the teachers' work in teaching and bringing up people. It is also necessary to further strengthen the contingent of political workers. Teachers in charge of various classes, political instructors and cadres in charge of political work must strive to carry out ideological and political work well among the students.

BELJING AREA PEASANTS ATTEND COMMUNE-RUN SCHOOLS

OWO21240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--This winter, more than 150,000 peasants on Beijing's outskirts have attended courses on agronomy, farm machinery, fruit production, vegetable growing, water conservancy and veterinary medicine among others, according to the municipal office in charge of education for workers and peasants. The office estimates more than 1,000 technical schools and course, short-term training classes and other groups have been established by the city's rural districts, counties, communes, production brigades, youth league organizations, cultural centers and departments of agriculture, forestry, science and technology. The districts and counties are directly responsible for 12 of the schools and the communes for 57.

The city began setting up the technical schools in 1975 to meet the growing demand for training in agricultural science and technology. Today, more than 60 percent of the peasants between 16 and 40 years old have the education of junior middle school or higher. The emphasis on peasants' education has evolved from simply eliminating illiteracy to the provision of opportunities to study agriculture, technology, administration and management, the municipal office said.

The peasants' schools run by the districts and counties have become the local centers for the peasants' education. The schooling period can vary from one to three years with short-term courses offered for a single specialty. The students are selected by examination from those recommended by the communes and brigades. During their schooling, they receive the same number of work-points, and thus pay, as their labor earned on their communes. Tuition is free and in most cases text books are provided by the school. The city allocates more than one million yuan every year to the districts and counties to run the schools and courses. Teachers in the schools are state-appointed. Most are experienced technicians transferred from specific fields such as rice or wheat growing and there are agronomists and veterinarians. Others are college graduates and others are alumni and alumnae of the schools themselves.

Upon graduation, the students will return to their own communes and brigades and their departments will continually assess their technical proficiency. To date, more than 4,800 students have graduated from the peasants' technical schools run by districts and counties and are now working as agro-technicians, veterinarians and farm machinery repairmen. Some have become leaders of their communes and production brigades.

Niu Yiyan, a former peasant and now an agro-technician for a production brigade on the Maizhuang commune, graduated from a county-run school in the east suburbs of Beijing. After a two-year course in plant protection, he improved a method to kill the nematodes in the seeds of rice. A five percent increase in rice production followed.

TANGSHAN OFFICIAL NOTES REBUILDING SINCE QUAKE

OWO31408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Tangshan, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--One-third of the 163,000 families left homeless by 1976's Tangshan earthquake have now been rehoused, according to Bi Xinwen, deputy mayor of Tangshan who is in charge of the city's reconstruction. Last year alone, 24,600 households were re-established in the city, he said, and reconstruction continues to emphasize housing and will be completed by 1983.

While admitting the shortfalls in the housing situation, Bi Xinwen said the city had built a dozen projects, each comprising dozens of four- and five- story buildings and holding 20,000 people. Each project has a department store, grain shops, schools and a medical station. Another dozen projects are planned.

Tangshan was hit in July 1976 by an earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale. The quake destroyed the entire city and killed 242,000 people in the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area, including 148,000 people in Tangshan itself. It was one of the worst in China's history.

Rebuilding work began only in 1978 after various teams from across China carefully drew up plans for project design, city planning, construction materials production and labor organization. All buildings were designed to withstand magnitude-six quakes. Labor was recruited throughout Hebei Province where Tangshan lies and, said Bi Xinwen, 100,000 workers and 160 cranes are working day and night on the sites. To date, he continued, 54 percent of the industry, business and public sector reconstruction work of 14.1 million square meters has been done and 52 percent of the apartment building of 8 million square meters has been finished.

All apartments have been supplied with tap water, pipe gas and central heating, said Bi Xinwen. Each house, distributed according to family size, has between one and three rooms of 15 square meters. This is more than in either Beijing, the capital, or Shanghai, the largest city, he said.

Funds for Tangshan's reconstruction have been supplied largely the Chinese Government. The state has spent more than 1,000 million yuan in restoring China's largest coal center Kialuan mines. The city was allowed not to turn in any part of its revenue to the state for five years to help speed municipal resurrection. Already, said Bi Xinwen, Tangshan is recovering. With the complete support of neighboring provinces and cities, he said, Tangshan's industrial output for 1980 was 17 percent greater than in 1975, the last prequake year.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONVENES

Opening Ceremonies

SK031055 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Third Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress was ceremoniously opened this morning at the Nei Monggol gymnasium. A total of 775 deputies entrusted by the people of various nationalities happily gathered in the hall to exercise their democratic rights to give counsel, offer advice and discuss ways to further carry out economic readjustment and achieve greater political stability.

This session opened as the people of various nationalities throughout the region are continually implementing the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and conscientiously carrying out the guidelines of the 3d Session of the 5th NPC and the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference held last December and as all fronts are now experiencing an excellent situation.

The primary agenda of the session is to hear and discuss the work report of the regional People's Government, examine and adopt the report on implementation of the 1980 regional plans for the national economy, the report on the arrangements for 1981 national economic development in the region, the report on implementation of 1979 financial accounting, the 1980 financial budget and the draft of the 1981 budget, and hear and discuss the work reports of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate.

Executive chairmen of the opening ceremony were Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Yilun, Shen Xinfu, Han Feng, Bao Yintu, (Cheng Huangtao), (Han-xi-er-hu), (Tian Wansheng) (Han Yuchun) and (Wang Zhihua). Attending the session were leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the regional People's Government and the Nei Monggol Military District. All members participating in the third meeting of the fourth regional CPPCC Committee also attended as observers. Comrade Shen Xinfu presided over the session and Comrade Ting Mao delivered an opening speech.

Comrade Ting Mao pointed out: Our major tasks in 1981 are to readjust and stabilize the economy in accordance with the party Central Committee's principle of further readjusting the economy and achieving greater political stability, to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to further develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal systems, to consolidate and develop a political situation of stability and unity, to rectify and improve the work style of government offices and to mobilize the people of various nationalities throughout the region to realize the great task of readjusting the national economy with one heart and one mind.

After Comrade Ting Mao's speech, the Credentials Committee presented an examination report on deputies' qualifications. Comrade Ting Mao also relayed the recent important speech of a leading comrade of the party Central Committee. This afternoon the deputies held group sessions to study and discuss the important speech of a leading comrade of the party Central Committee.

Government Work Report

SK040700 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The third session of the fifth regional People's Congress held its second meeting this afternoon at the Nei Monggol gymnasium. Chairman Kong Fei, entrusted by the regional People's Government, delivered a report on the government's work. The report was comprised of two parts. In the first part, the region's political and economic situation was analyzed. The second part emphasized the ways to implement the important policy of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability set forth at the CCP Central Committee's work conference and ways to promote our region's economy steadily in the course of readjustment.

Kong Fei stressed in his report that as the tasks ahead of us are extremely arduous and yet glorious, we should go all out and work hard in unison to fulfill the great task of economic readjustment on the basis of developing the situation of stability and unity and strive to build a modern, prosperous socialist Nei Monggol.

Executive chairmen of the meeting were Wang Duo, Bu He, Gao Zengpei, (Xu Junshan), Zhao Zhanshan, (A-gu-la), (Chin Wenbin), (Ge Dehong), (Dou Yiqin), (Ao-di-ma) and (Jin Shilin). Responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organizations attended the meeting. All the members to the third session of the fourth regional CPPCC Committee also attended as observers.

Beginning 4 March the session will hold group discussions on Kong Fei's government work report.

In his report, Chairman Kong Fei said: The current situation prevailing in the whole country is very good. Our region's situation is also very good as it is elsewhere in the country. Over the past year and more, the people throughout the region, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the regional CCP Committee, have firmly implemented the line, principles and policies set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the 3d Session of the 5th NPC, have united as one to work hard and have scored great achievements in the work in various fields.

Kong Fei said: The current situation in farming and livestock breeding areas in the region is very good. Thanks to their efforts to implement the principle of combining agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry with emphasis on animal husbandry, the principle of suiting production to local conditions and the principle of developing diversified economy; to readjust agricultural and animal husbandry production; to carry out various economic policies and to enforce various forms of responsibility systems, the masses' burden has been eased, peasants and herdsmen have gained material benefits and the enthusiasm of commune members and grassroots cadres has been aroused. Nineteen eighty was a year of a good animal husbandry harvest. Calculated by the end of June 1980, the number of animals totaled 40.58 million, a net increase of 3.9 percent as compared with the corresponding 1979 period.

As a result of serious natural adversities, our 1980 grain output was lower than in 1979. However, peasants had more grain to eat, the livelihood of the people in most natural adversity-stricken areas was guaranteed and the people's minds were at rest because the state lowered its grain procurement quotas, many production teams enacted the system of fixing output quotas for each household, and the people had private plots. Record harvests of cash crops, such as beets and oilbearing crops, were reaped last year. Beet output was 495 million jin, 60 percent more than in 1979. The output of oilbearing crops was 495 million jin, 30 percent more than in 1979. We overfulfilled by 8.2 percent our 1980 annual afforestation plan by afforesting 4.85 million mu.

On industrial production and capital construction, Kong Fei said: We were able to continue increasing our industrial production and economic results and to achieve new progress in readjustment. Our annual industrial output value was 5.48 billion yuan last year, although many enterprises operated below capacity. Light industrial and textile production increased substantially. Light industrial output value increased 10.9 percent, and the percentage of light industry in total industrial output value increased from 39.5 percent in 1979 to 43.5 percent in 1980. Development of light industry and heavy industry became more and more balanced. In 1980 we also curbed the scale of capital construction and improved investments. We invested 1,305,000,000 yuan in capital construction, 10.3 percent lower than in 1979. These investments were mainly subscribed to agriculture and light and textile industries, as well as to education and public health undertakings, housing and municipal construction, which the region should have carried out.

On financial budgets and the living standards of the people in urban and rural areas, Kong Fei said: In fulfilling the financial budget plan, we collected more revenue than we were assigned and incurred less expenditures. In urban and rural areas, markets were brisk and the people's living standards rose. Some 576,000 workers in the region had their wages increased last year. Jobs were arranged for some 202,000 people. We built 3.57 million square meters of housing for workers in 1979 and 1980, a sixth of the total floor space of housing built for workers in the 30 years following the PRC's founding.

On the work concerning national minorities, Kong Fei pointed out: Last year we conducted extensive reeducation on the nationalities policy to enhance the awareness of the masses of cadres in implementing the policy, selected a large number of minority cadres to install leading bodies at all levels and improved the trade with minority people and the production and supply of their daily necessities.

Kong Fei said: We witnessed new progress in the region's science, culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports and tourism. All localities strengthened their public security and improved their social order.

Kong Fei pointed out that we must not ignore our problems and difficulties in the excellent situation. After analyzing the reasons for the region's economic difficulties, he said: We should successfully promote economic readjustment to make it meet the CCP Central Committee's requirements. We should proceed from our region's reality to resolve the imbalance between accumulation and consumption, resolutely curb capital construction projects, strive to develop agriculture and light and textile industries and control the natural mechanical [ji xie zeng zhang] growth of the population so that the construction in various fields of the region can be developed steadily.

Kong Fei stressed: We should unify our thinking in order to ensure success in economic readjustment. First of all, we should eliminate the influences of leftist mistakes. He said: The CCP Central Committee has pointed out in unequivocal terms that our past major mistakes in the economic construction were leftist mistakes. With the root cause discovered and everything straightened out from the bottom up, we will be able to do the adjustment soberly and healthily. The readjustment is not negative but positive. It is a readjustment carried out on our own accord in a planned and orderly manner. In the readjustment we promote as well as curb and seed development in the course of curbing so that we can stand firm and progress steadily.

Kong Fei said: We should proceed from our distinguishing features characterized by our location, economy and nationalities and focus on readjustment in mapping out our national economic plans. We should do everything in accordance with our capacity and in proper order so as to achieve the desired effect and steadily develop our economic construction. To meet this requirement the key lies in our efforts to curb our construction sufficiently and successfully, that is, to the level that our financial and material capacities can attain. We should enact our national economic plans in accordance with the state's assistance and the region's real income. We should never expand our construction blindly and reach out to the state for more money.

Kong Fei stressed: In doing further economic readjustment, 1981 is a key year in which we should achieve significant progress and create more favorable conditions for future readjustment and development. We have three general requirements in our 1981 readjustment. First, we should never exceed the expenditure quota the state assigns us, nor expand the assigned scale of capital construction, nor surpass the quota for grain sales. Second, we should successfully curb whatever construction must be curbed and develop whatever should be developed to further stabilize the region's economy. Third, we should resolutely stabilize prices and succeed in our policy on the people's livelihood.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS CADRES FORUM

SK280644 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] On the morning of 25 February, the regional CCP Committee sponsored a forum for the first group of cadres going to the countryside and working at grassroots plants. Participating in the forum were some 80 leading cadres of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus subordinate to the regional CCP Committee and the People's Government. The regional leading comrades including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Zhang Pengtu, Li Wen and Chen Bingyu attended and addressed the forum. They held: In order to implement the central task of achieving greater political stability and unity and further readjusting the economy, leaders at all levels should conscientiously improve their style of work and constantly go down to grassroots units to establish contact with the masses, learn about new situations and solve new problems.

At the forum, leading comrades pointed out: The central tasks for the cadres going to the countryside and working at grassroots plants are to comprehensively implement the guidelines of the central work conference, to strengthen ideological and political work focused on the principle of achieving greater political stability and unity and further readjusting the economy, to make proper arrangements on livelihood for the people, to safeguard people's regular production, work, teaching and living orders, to successfully conduct economic readjustment and spring plowing, to combat drought and protect livestock and to achieve successes in various other fields of work so as to win an overall victory in 1981 on industrial, agricultural, animal husbandry and various other fronts.

ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES COMMUNE MANAGEMENT FORUM

SK010629 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee recently held a forum on managerial work for communes engaged in agriculture and agriculture and animal husbandry. Comrades attending the forum discussed ways to stabilize various existing systems of responsibility and carry out plowing preparations in a timely manner. The forum stressed: Leading cadres at all levels should go deep into the forefront to do a good job in consolidating and developing the excellent situation in rural areas. Efforts should be made to quickly solve new problems at grassroot levels, vigorously implement and stabilize various existing systems of responsibility and further bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses by means of the party's policies to promote the production of agriculture and animal husbandry.

It is also necessary to seize an opportunity to do a good job in carrying out plowing preparations and helping the people tide over natural disasters for production to wrest a good agricultural and animal husbandry harvest this year.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades from various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties and from a number of communes throughout the region. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee, delivered an important speech in which he touched on the following points: 1) Attach importance to this forum. 2) Address the current rural situation. 3) Enumerate various points of view on the current rural situation. 4) Discuss policies on the purchase and sale of grains and edible oil. 5) Discuss issues on change or retaining the status quo. 6) Work to raise the cadres' ideological level and managerial level. 7) Put forward ways on how to implement the '25 characters' principle of taking animal husbandry as a main task in rural management. 8) Enumerate tasks for rural areas in the period before and after the spring festival. 9) Discuss the issue of acting in unison.

In conclusion, he urged cadres at all levels to earnestly study the documents issued by the central authorities, completely eliminate the wrong influence of the left line and go deep into the grassroots levels to concentrate efforts on doing a good job in consolidating and developing the excellent rural situation.

Summaries of Forum Minutes

SK010912 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The recent regional forum on managerial work for areas engaged in agriculture and in both agriculture and animal husbandry issued the following five summaries of the forum minutes:

1. Acknowledge the current excellent situation in rural and pastoral areas throughout the region. The first summary of minutes noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, thanks to the 2-year efforts to resolutely implement the line, principle and policy set forth by the party, our autonomous region has greatly improved the managerial work for rural communes and brigades. More than 90 percent of the production teams throughout the region have enforced various systems of responsibility. More than 40 percent of the production teams have enforced the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households or assigning production tasks for individual households. The principle of "to each according to his work" has begun to be implemented, and the practice of egalitarianism and eating from a common bowl has been checked on a large scale, thus effectively bringing into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members, improving the people's daily life, gradually enlivening the rural economy and providing an unprecedentedly excellent situation in the past 20 years. The change in rural and pastoral areas across the region, as elsewhere in the nation, is great. The situation is very gratifying.

2. The second summary of minutes stressed: Due to differences from place to place throughout the region, the system of responsibility enacted in rural communes and brigades should be suited to local conditions and be classified according to various local conditions. No matter what system of responsibility is enforced, production teams should, under the guidance of the state plan, give consideration to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals in making sowing arrangements and distributing products and firmly grasp grain production.

3. The third summary of minutes stressed: In enforcing the system of responsibility in production, attention should be paid to safeguarding collective ownership. The summary also set forth seven concrete demands.

4. The fourth summary of minutes included concrete provisions for rural financial management, labor management, making livelihood arrangements for "self-sufficient" and "five-guarantee" households, family planning and for setting wage scales for cadres and teachers under the administration of production teams.

5. The fifth summary of minutes included the following seven demands for strengthening and improving the party's leadership: a) Earnestly study the documents concerned issued by the central authorities and the autonomous regional authorities so as to eliminate the pernicious influence of the left line. b) Adapt to local conditions and conduct guidance in line with the classified work. c) Do a good job in conducting ideological and political work. d) Deal blows at the sabotages of criminals. e) Attach great importance to building leading bodies at the rural grassroots level. f) Pay attention to summing up model experiences. g) Seize the opportunity to implement the guidelines of this forum to promote the plowing preparations and spring farming and lay a solid foundation for a bumper agricultural and animal husbandry harvest this year.

SHANXI RIBAO ON SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK030956 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Report on 2 March SHANXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Learn From Lei Feng, Establish a New Attitude and Build a Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] On 5 March 1963, the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong issued the great call to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. After some setbacks in the past 18 years, the current objective situation once again demands that we devote major energy to launching activities to learn from Lei Feng.

The spirit of Lei Feng is the product of the times. Launching activities to learn from Lei Feng is the objective demand of the current situation and conforms to the historical needs of building a socialist spiritual civilization and building a modern socialist country.

In the early 1960's, activities on learning from Lei Feng significantly and effectively fostered communist morality and work style among youths, raised the moral level of society and promoted the building of socialism in our country. This is still fresh in the people's memories. During the 10-year upheaval, the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques distorted the Lei Feng spirit, and sabotaged the activities on learning from Lei Feng, and Uncle Lei Feng no longer existed. The people's ideology and social morality was seriously damaged. This led to serious consequences in the building of socialism. At present, we urgently need an abundance of activities on learning from Lei Feng, and need to bring Uncle Lei Feng back into our consciousness. This will play a significant role in building the socialist spiritual civilization, cultivating a new socialist generation, reforming and raising the moral outlook of the society, promoting unity among the nationalities in the country, shouldering the work tasks of the country and working in concert for the four modernizations.

What qualities should we learn from Lei Feng? Generally speaking, we should learn from his lofty moral character and work style, and his dedication to the lofty ideal of communism. To achieve this, we should: 1) Learn from Lei Feng's proletarian viewpoint, and be clear about what to love and what to hate. 2) Learn from Lei Feng's communist spirit, and be utterly devoted to others without any thought of oneself. 3) Learn from Lei Feng's revolutionary will, and work arduously without fear of hardships. 4) Learn from the example set by Lei Feng, and work very hard to make ourselves communists in both words and deeds.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: To be a genuine communist, we should learn from Lei Feng's moral character and work style. We must first seriously do a good job in publicity and mobilization while devoting major energy to launching activities to learn from Lei Feng. Second, we should adopt forms which are welcomed and appeal to youths. Third, society should strengthen ideological and political work among youths.

SHANXI RADIO COMMENT STRESSES GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK280743 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "Implement the Readjustment Principle and Get a Good Grasp of Grain Production"]

[Excerpt] At present, while implementing the readjustment principle, some comrades in the province's agricultural departments erroneously hold that readjustment of the national economy is no concern of their departments. Others hold that readjustment just means letting the peasants make a bit more money, or else reducing the grain area to grow more industrial crops. They have even proposed growing less wheat and more sorghum. These ideas do not help to correctly implement the principle for developing agricultural production.

Viewing the province's actual situation, if we fail to make a success of readjustment, our agriculture can only remain at its present low and unstable level. The situation facing us now is as follows: 1) It is necessary to promote grain and cotton. This is the requirement of the national economy and the people's life; 2) Viewing the needs of developing industrial and agricultural production, it is necessary to vigorously promote the light and textile industries, and the cotton, fibers, silk, sugarbeet and so on produced by the agricultural departments must not only keep abreast of this development but advance ahead of it. Otherwise, agriculture will act as a drag on light industry. 3) The province's investment for agricultural capital construction and other agricultural expenditures has been reduced this year. In these circumstances, it is still necessary to achieve a relatively great production increase compared with last year. What are we to rely on to achieve this increase? We say that we must rely on the policies and on scientific cultivation. This requires that we do well in implementing the central principle on readjustment. It requires that we ensure the sown areas of grain and cotton when mapping out this year's crop areas. This means that there must be no reduction in the province's 52 million mu of grain and 3.6 million mu of cotton. We should actively develop other industrial crops on the basis of stabilizing these two areas, and make great efforts to improve yields.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ADDRESSES FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

HK280532 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Summary] Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian spoke at a meeting of cadres of the provincial Forestry Department on 16 February on the question of how to further develop forestry production. He said: "Whether developing agriculture, animal husbandry or forestry, drought is a major problem in Shanxi. Trees planted in some places have died of drought. Afforestation by aircraft is fast, but often the trees cannot grow because of drought. Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry all lack water and are threatened by drought.

"Shanxi has very good conditions for solving its drought problem. First we need water. Where is the water to come from? From rainfall, from rivers, and from underground. At present there is little rainfall, and the rainfall is unbalanced [words indistinct]. We have to promote water conservancy and also carry out afforestation; where there are more trees, there is more rainfall."

Huo Shilian stressed: "Afforestation is a strategic measure for solving the drought problem. To truly solve the drought problem, we must have more water. Solving the drought problem is a struggle against nature. If heaven wants to give us drought, we will have to devise ways to make it rain. We can have more water if we plant more trees. Afforestation is a strategic, not a temporary, measure for solving the drought problem." If there are 3 mu of forest per person, the area of forest cover will increase to between 24 and 30 percent, a 200 increase on the present figure; the drought situation will then be changed. It is completely possible to achieve this, as some counties have shown. The province should mobilize everyone to devise ways of planting trees and to care for and cherish the trees. It is also necessary to formulate all-around plans and do the work in a scientific way.

Huo Shilian said: "Like agriculture, forestry has vitality. Forestry is an extremely important production department in the entire national economy. In common with grain, forestry occupies an extremely important position in economic construction in Shanxi. We should gradually set up forestry-industrial-commercial joint undertakings and avoid wasting timber."

TIANJIN RADIO COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION

Past Achievements

SK280707 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "Affirm Achievements and Push On in the Flush of Victory"]

[Summary] In the course of studying the guidelines of the central work conference, many comrades have reviewed the achievements of the party Central Committee since the third plenary session. This has been very useful in helping us clearly understand the current situation, raise our morale and make further efforts to implement economic readjustment.

What is the current situation in Tianjin? What are our achievements? Thanks to the implementation of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and the eight-character policy on the readjustment of the national economy, we have scored achievements on all fronts. The current situation is generally good.

"Tianjin industrial output in 1980 was valued at 19.35 billion yuan, up 9.8 percent over that of 1979. This was higher than the national average growth rate. The growth of the light and textile industry was even more rapid: The proportion of light industrial output value in the total industrial output value was 49.4 percent in 1980 compared with 53 percent in 1979."

With the development of production, the people's livelihood improved. In the first 9 months of 1980, the monthly income was 68 yuan per capita, an increase of 9 yuan over the corresponding 1980 period.

These achievements eloquently prove the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies defined at the third session of the party Central Committee. In studying the guidelines of the central work conference today, we must give credit to the success achieved and push on in the flush of victory. We are convinced that we can make still greater progress so long as we work in unison to implement the party's readjustment policy.

Current Problems

SK021000 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Difficulties Are Temporary and Prospects Are Bright"]

[Summary] "When talking about our current problems at discussions on studying the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference, some cadres and workers maintained that they should share the state's difficulties and work harder to make up the state's deficits. They dauntless will and dedication to sharing the state's difficulties is worth studying and should be given great publicity."

"We must have a correct understanding and positive attitude toward our current problems. During the 31 years following the country's founding, especially in the 2 years since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our country, including Tianjin Municipality, has scored great achievements in various socialist undertakings. However, it is undeniable that some of our problems are very serious. Take Tianjin, for example. The capital construction front is overextended, investments are scattered and projects are not specific.

"In industry, some oversupplied products cannot be reduced, while the production of badly needed products is being increased relatively slowly. Some high-consumption, low-quality unsalable products continue to be produced, worsening the oversupply problem. At the end of last year, state-run enterprises in Tianjin had 450 million yuan more than at the beginning of last year. Some plants and enterprises are closed or nearly closed because they do not have enough production assignments. Agricultural production is unstable and vulnerable to natural disasters." The development of urban construction, commercial networks, public utilities, cultural and educational and public health undertakings is far from meeting the needs of production, construction and the people's livelihood.

These problems are caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the leftist influence. Our economy has substantially developed since the country's founding, especially during the period of the first 5-year plan. However, after that period, our economy has developed relatively slowly because of ignorance of objective realities and the economic law and overemphasis on high speed and high targets.

We should not be discouraged by the current problems. We should see the bright prospects and work diligently to build Tianjin into a modernized socialist city.

TIANJIN CONDUCTS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG ACTIVITIES

SK040812 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Summary] Some 300,000 primary and middle school students from six urban districts in Tianjin conducted activities on learning from Lei Feng and doing good deeds at railway stations, shops, neighborhoods, hospitals, guest houses and parks on the afternoon of 3 March. "Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, Liu Weiming, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and other responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee participated in yesterday's sanitation and street cleaning work in Hebei District along with students."

This learn-from-Lei Feng-month activities were conducted in response to the call of the Tianjin CYL Committee on doing good deeds in March. In addition to cleaning streets and railway stations, middle school students also helped passengers carry luggage and assisted the aged and the young to cross streets and to get on and off the trains. The passengers were happy. They all said that the Lei Feng spirit has been revived.

BRIEFS

HEBEI DROUGHT RESISTANCE--After 3 months of hard work, the people in Hebei have scored outstanding achievements in resisting winter drought. According to statistics, 22 million mu of wheat have been irrigated. At the same time, 2.18 million mu of fields that had not been plowed under after harvest have been dug and 5,600 wells have been rounded off. Since winter last year, most areas in the province have received only 10 mm of rainfall and a few areas have received 20 mm. This is barely 50 percent of the normal yearly rainfall, threatening the growth of the 37 million mu of wheat throughout the province. At present, the water storage in the province is 500 million cubic meters more than that at the end of the flood season last year. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Feb 81 HK]

HEILONGJIANG FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS YOUTH FORUM

OW030423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Harbin, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Principal leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee twice held heart-to-heart talks with provincial, prefectural, municipal and college CYL cadres as well as CYL cadres at PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang to urge them to enhance their revolutionary vigor and actively and voluntarily carry out the ideological-political work among young people.

In their talks with the CYL cadres, the leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee first asked them to fully realize the importance of the responsibility they are shouldering. The leading comrades said: we must realize that young people are the successors to the revolutionary cause. They are our future. Today we are striving to achieve further economic readjustment and political stability. The accomplishment of this arduous task, to a great extent, relies on the vast numbers of our young people. However, because of the influence of the 10-year catastrophe, ideological problems are greater among our young people. This requires our CYL cadres to take positive action, boldly shoulder the heavy loads, penetrate deeply among young people in order to advance ideological-political work and direct their energy to the four modernizations.

In his talks with the CYL cadres, Chen Lei, provincial party secretary and governor, recalled the history of our party and the 31 years of the People's Republic. He hoped that CYL cadres would treasure the excellent situation, one that has not come easily, and consciously carry out ideological-political work among young people to protect and develop this situation.

Li Lian, provincial secretary, relayed in detail the guidelines of the central work conference to the CYL cadres. He said: Our whole party and nation now have a basis for achieving unity in thought. As the party's good assistants, CYL cadres should quickly achieve unity in thinking on the basis of the guidelines of the central work conference and lead young people in justly and forcefully upholding the party's four fundamental principles.

In light of the mental state of a number of CYL cadres who do not want to continue their youth work and who are trying to change their jobs to other professional fields, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, discussed the future of youth work with the participants in an effort to inspire their dedication to youth work. He said: Youth work is a department that requires profound knowledge. Many things have regular patterns. We need to study them and to find answers to youth problems. You can do many things there. At present, party organizations from the central to the local levels attach great importance to youth work. CYL cadres should take up their unshirkable duty.

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PLENARY SESSION

SK031406 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent and reporter, the Third Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress held its plenary meeting this morning to hear the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made by Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the work report of the provincial higher people's court made by Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate made by Li Xingshang, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending the meeting were 770 deputies and 97 nonvoting deputies. Provincial CPPCC members and participants in the provincial CPPCC Committee session also attended the meeting as observers. Executive chairmen of the meeting were Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Ni Wei, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Dur Guoping, Bai Qing, (Wang Zhao), (Gu Fangxia), (Wang Bei), (Wang Xinhong), (Wang Haiyan) and (Li Hengchun).

This afternoon the meeting discussed in group sessions the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made by Ni Wei. In his report, Ni Wei summarized the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee over the past year as follows:

1. Strengthening legal systems and conducting local legislative work. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee discussed and promulgated on a trial basis Heilongjiang's detailed rules and regulations for county and commune elections, approved in principle Heilongjiang's temporary provisions on price control, approved Heilongjiang's provisional rules for punishing the discharge of toxic pollutants exceeding the amount permitted by the state and adopted a decision on implementing the criminal procedure law, thus putting local laws in order. At the same time, the Standing Committee also organized efforts to discuss and revise four drafts of state law and strengthened the publicity of socialist democracy and the legal system.
2. Hearing the provincial government work report and discussing and deciding on the province's major issues.
3. Strengthening the building of political power, improving the systems of county- and commune-level direct elections and establishing People's Congress standing committees in municipalities, counties and districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities. As of now, elections have been completed in all localities except for Daxinganling Prefecture, where elections have not been conducted because of unsettled former leadership systems, and Qitaihe Municipality, where a People's Congress has not been held.
4. Appointing and dismissing government personnel and responsible persons of people's courts and procuratorates according to the law.
5. Establishing the systems of connecting the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with Standing Committee members and people's deputies.
6. Doing a good job in expanding the role of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and giving full play to the functions of the local organ of state power.

In his report, Zhao Yungeng, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, said: Considering safeguarding and strengthening social order and defending the four modernizations as their urgent tasks, people's courts at all levels in the province maintained close ties with public security and procuratorial organs, relied on the masses and resolutely attacked counterrevolutionary and criminal activities according to the law, thus safeguarding the people's interests over the past year.

He said: According to the provisions of the law concerning open trials, assessors, defense and collegiate court systems, people's courts at all levels allowed masses to hear 75 percent of trials which are supposed to be heard in public according to the law. This has effectively exposed and attacked criminal activities, publicized and taught the socialist legal system to the masses and forced some criminals to voluntarily surrender and confess their crimes.

He said: In the past year, all Liu Shaoqi-related cases have been reviewed and corrected. Some 86.9 percent of redressed verdicts were counterrevolutionary cases stemming from the 10 years of turmoil.

He said: The universal problem of all courts in our province is that the theoretical, professional and cultural levels of our cadres are relatively low while their ages are advanced. To gradually solve this problem, we should continuously strengthen the building of our leading body and contingent, rectify the party's work style, intensify constant ideological work and educate the vast number of cadres and policemen with the guiding principles so as to train judicial cadres into people's judges who adhere to the four basic principles, seek truth from facts, are upright and outspoken and have the courage to die at their posts.

Li Xingchang, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, first reported on the building of the province's people's procuratorial organs. Then, he pointed out: The primary task for procuratorial organs is correctly using the law as a weapon to attack criminal activities and safeguard social order. In the past year, courts passed criminal verdicts on 98.3 percent of cases prosecuted by procuratorates at all levels, effectively attacking criminal activities. At the same time, in accordance with the principle that public security organs, procuratorial organs and courts should cooperate and support one another, all procuratorates in the province began supervising investigation and trial of cases. To monitor and attack state personnel who seriously violate the law and commit crimes is an important task entrusted by the law to procuratorial organs. In 1980 we investigated and dealt with a number of law-violation cases such as illegal arrests, ex-orting confessions by torture, retaliation, frameups and dereliction of duty. We also dealt with some economic cases such as corruption, bribing, illegal felling of trees and major accidents caused by negligence. In accordance with the provisions of the law, procuratorial organs inspected all lockups for prisoners awaiting trials, conducted spot checks of labor reform and education units, and handled 1,691 cases concerning people's letters and visits. Through prosecution and appeal, procuratorial organs also helped departments concerned in correcting some wrong verdicts.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MILITIA UNITS' RALLY

SK010609 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The provincial People's Government and the provincial military district held a provincial rally in Changchun Municipality from 25 to 27 February to commend units and individuals advanced in militia work. Attending the rally were representatives of advanced units and individuals and comrades from military subdistricts and county, city and district people's armed forces departments, totaling 366 persons. Also attending were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government, including Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Yang Zhantao and Zhao Tianye; He Youfa, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district; (An Zhenchuan), deputy commander of the provincial military district; (Liu Jianbin), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; and (Wu Xianhong), chief adviser of the provincial military district. The Shenyang PLA units also sent representatives to the rally.

Provincial Deputy Governor Yang Zhantao spoke at the beginning of the rally. Commander He Youfa delivered a work report entitled "Focus on the Four Modernizations To Carry Out Militia Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner." He analyzed the excellent situation in militia work in our province, summed up experiences in building the contingents of grassroots armed militiamen and set forth the fighting tasks for militia work for this year. Thirteen advanced units and individuals introduced their experiences at the rally and 288 advanced militia units and individuals were commended.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at the end of the rally. Comrade Wang Enmao analyzed the excellent situation of our province and acknowledged the achievements in our province's militia work scored in 1980 and the contributions militiamen had made to the four modernizations.

He pointed out that the militia, as an important force in our country's socialist construction, shoulders important responsibility in the four modernizations drive. He urged: First, in doing militia work we should give full play to the role of the militia in economic readjustment, conscientiously study and implement the party's principles and policies and make contributions to the four modernizations.

Second, we should give full play to the role of the militia in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, resolutely struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four and against counterrevolutionaries, safeguard public security and guarantee normal order in production and daily life. Third, we should readjust militia work successfully and conscientiously strengthen militia building. In the four modernizations drive, the militia shoulders important tasks such as increasing production, conducting armed training, safeguarding public security, strengthening border defense and building border areas. Therefore, we should do militia work successfully. Fourth, we should strengthen party leadership over militia work, particularly over ideological and political work. Party committees at all levels should fully understand the important role of the militia in the four modernizations drive and strengthen their leadership by attaching importance to militia work, supporting it, studying it, fulfilling its tasks and solving its problems. We should educate militiamen to uphold the four basic principles, establish a highly developed spiritual civilization, serve the people wholeheartedly and learn from Lei Feng, heroes and models so that they will have high political awareness and revolutionary spirit to contribute to the four modernizations.

WANG ENMAO AT COMMENDATION RALLY FOR ART WORKERS

SK020623 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The 5-day commendation rally for advanced collectives and workers of cultural departments sponsored by the provincial People's Government successfully concluded on the afternoon of 1 March. Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Enmao, first secretary; Wang Daren and Yu Lin, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Yu Ke, governor; Li Shuren and Liu Yunzhao, deputy governors of the province; Zhang Kaijing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Xiao Danfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of departments concerned under the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government, the provincial military district, the provincial trade union council, the CYL Committee, the women's federation and the Federation of Literary and Art Workers.

At the closing ceremony, leading comrades of the provincial People's Government issued citations and certificates of merit to 71 advanced collectives and 436 advanced workers of cultural departments. (Zeng Yusheng), chairman of the Cultural and Educational Commission of the provincial People's Government, made a closing speech. In his speech, he called on comrades of cultural departments throughout the province to learn from these advanced collectives and workers, persist in the four basic principles with a firm stand, conscientiously implement the lines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, be devoted to the party's literary and art tasks, conscientiously follow the party's literary and art orientation and strive to fulfill the 200 principle so as to make new contributions to the great undertakings of enriching the people's cultural livelihood, developing high spiritual civilization and promoting the four modernizations.

JILIN RIBAO on 2 March published on page 3 the namelist of these advanced collectives and workers of cultural departments.

JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT UNITS CLEAN STREETS

SK040617 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] In responding to the call of the General Political Department on learning from Lei Feng and fostering the socialist spiritual civilization, organizations of the provincial military district and subordinate units dispatched some 400 cadres and fighters and 6 motor vehicles on the morning of 3 March to clear the grounds of (Jianshe) and other streets. They were led by He Youfa, commander of the provincial military district. Through their efforts, 1,080 kg of garbage were cleared away, and the streets became clean and tidy.

SHENYANG PLA OFFICIAL, NATIONAL CPPCC MEMBER DIES

SK030930 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] According to our sources, Comrade (Luo Chunfu), 67, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, member of the Shenyang PLA units' party committee and head of the Shenyang PLA units' advisory group, died of illness on 24 February in Shenyang Municipality.

On his deathbed, Comrade (Luo Chunfu) again and again enjoined his family to dispense with all unnecessary formalities in making funeral arrangements in line with the campaign to transform prevailing habits and customs. Following his death, his wife, Comrade (Wu Jing), and children suggested to the party organization that obituary notices, wreaths and farewell ceremony be dispensed with in deference to his wishes and that his ashes be scattered over the soil of the motherland.

Comrade (Luo Chunfu) was a native of Shanghang County, Fujian Province. He joined the revolution in 1929. He was an outstanding member of our party and [word indistinct] of our army. For over 50 years he worked faithfully for the party, the people and the revolutionary cause. He inherited and carried forward the fine traditions of our party and our army and fought all his life for the cause of our party and the construction of our army.

While he was seriously ill, Comrade Li Desheng, member of the CCP Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial party committee; and Chen Puru, the provincial governor, visited him at the hospital.

LIAONING RIBAO EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

SK020919 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 2 March editorial: "All Universities and Middle and Elementary Schools Should Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The editorial states: In the past there was wrong thinking in the society that only by relying on professional knowledge could we succeed in the four modernizations and that it would make no difference whether we became Red or not. Such thinking has seriously hindered the overall implementation of the party's educational policy and the enhancement of ideological and political work on the provincial education front and among the schools of various categories and at all levels. This thinking should be quickly corrected in a down-to-earth manner.

The editorial states: The focus of school work should be shifted according to the shifting of the party's work emphasis. In particular, school work should be centered on teaching affairs and on consistently raising the education quality to train experts for the program of achieving the four modernizations. As to the teaching affairs and quality of education, we mean that attention should be paid not only to intellectual development but also to moral and physical development. This has a vital bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations, the rise and fall of our nation and on the future of our party and country. The youth of this generation dare to meditate and have a lively thinking, but they lack discernment. Therefore, they are often ideologically confused and have over lively thinking in politics. This has proved that the schools of various categories and at all levels urgently require the vigorous enhancement of ideological and political work and the devotion to conduct an active, enthusiastic, patient and painstaking guidance and supervision among them. This has also proved that there is another reason for the vast number of middle and elementary schools, particularly in middle schools, which have paid no attention to moral development among students and to ideological and political work by simply seeking the increase of proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. The practice of simply seeking an increase in the proportion of students entering schools of higher grade runs counter to the education principles.

To pay no attention to the students' moral and physical development runs counter to the purpose of education. Although students who have been educated in such a way enter universities, their moral, intellectual and physical development in the days to come would not progress in a normal way and [words indistinct]. Various social circles should learn from and support the education department to correct the educational ideology. Efforts should be made to check the wrong tendency of simply seeking the proportion of students entering schools of higher grade, implement the education principles in an all-round way and realistically strengthen ideological and political work.

In conclusion, the editorial states: While solving the problem of ideology and understanding, it is also necessary to take practical steps and appropriate measures to strengthen ideological and political work among the schools of various categories and at all levels. Students' thinking has many new characteristics. Therefore, in conducting ideological and political work among schools, it is imperative to actively study new methods and seek new experiences.

LIAONING CONVENES MEETING ON ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

SK040634 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] "According to LIAONING RIBAO, the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government convened a meeting of senior responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and sections on 2 March. The meeting pointed out: It is necessary to organize cadres at the provincial level to go down to grassroots levels to learn about their situation on readjustment through investigation, supervise and check the situation on readjustment and solve problems in this regard in a down-to-earth manner to help various localities and units achieve success in readjustment in 1981."

At the meeting, Comrade Chen Puru called on various localities and units to learn about the situation on readjustment and establish organs to supervise and manage the work in this regard. He said: The first thing in readjusting the national economy is to curtail capital construction projects. Investments should be used in building residences for workers and staff, in urban construction, in developing educational, cultural and public health undertakings and in exploiting energy.

LIAONING RALLY HONORS PUBLIC SECURITY CADRES

SK010642 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Shenyang municipal commendation rally for those who have rendered meritorious services in uncovering counterrevolutionary murder rings was ceremoniously convened this morning in Liaoning stadium. Responsible persons of plants, mines, enterprises, mass organizations and schools, as well as representatives from all walks of life, more than 10,000 in all, attended the rally. Leading comrades of the province and Shenyang Municipality including Guo Feng, Chen Puru and Li Tao attended the rally.

On 9 January the Shenyang Public Security Bureau, with the help of the masses, wiped out in one stroke the (Lu Hanying)-(Zhang Chunjiang)-(Yen Yuntao) counterrevolutionary murder ring. This was one of the important victories we have achieved in our struggle against criminals and a majestic paean to the concerted efforts of police and civilians in defeating the ferocious enemy. It fully demonstrated the formidable power of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Comrade Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee, spoke.

GANSU COMMENDATION RALLY FOR ADVANCED PARTY MEMBERS

SK270637 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Gansu provincial-level organizations convened on the afternoon of 25 February a rally of party members at which it commended the party branches and party members which distinguished themselves in initiating the activities of vying with one another to bring about more advanced party branches and outstanding party members.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Feng Jixin, Zhao Chuqi, Wang Shitai, Xiao Jianguang, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Yaohua, (Guo Hongtao), Wu Jian and Wu Junyang, attended the rally.

A decision of the party committee of the Gansu provincial-level organizations on commending 1980 advanced party branches and outstanding party members was read at the rally: Since the beginning of 1980, party units of the provincial-level organizations and their affiliated departments have initiated the activities of vying with one another to bring about more advanced party branches and party members. On the basis of systematic ideological and organizational work, some 18 advanced party branches and 185 outstanding party members were selected from among 335 grassroots party branches and among 6,606 party members, respectively.

Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS TOURIST WORK FORUM

SK010432 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Our reporter learned from the provincial tourist work forum that our province will receive more than 10,000 tourists this year, a great increase over last year.

A provincial tourist work forum was held from 25 to 27 February in Lanzhou. Attending were responsible comrades of the prefectures, municipalities and counties open to foreigners, and responsible comrades of the provincial foreign affairs office, travel service branches and pertinent provincial departments, totaling 50 persons. The forum relayed the work requirements set forth by the state tourist bureau and defined tasks for this year. As revealed at the forum, our province last year received some 8,000 foreign guests, foreigners of Chinese descent, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, doubling the 1979 figure. Income from tourism and (?sales to foreigners) both increased more than 100 percent over 1979. Thanks to the development of tourism, railway departments, banks, light industrial, commercial and service departments have increased their income and the production of handicraft articles and souvenirs has been promoted.

Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Ge Shiyang, provincial deputy governor, attended and addressed the forum. Feng Jixin said that as a passageway on the silk road, with abundant resources for tourism, Gansu Province had bright prospects in developing tourism. During further economic readjustment tourism should be promoted in line with local conditions in a down-to-earth manner, he said. Feng Jixin urged party and government departments at all levels to pay attention to and support tourism and make it a success.

GANSU SURVEY TEAM USES SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY

OW011712 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The wasteland resources survey team under the Gansu Provincial Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation has for the first time surveyed the wasteland resources in the long "Hexi Corridor."

The "Hexi Corridor," with mountains at its southern and northern ends and plains in its middle section, covers an area of 300,000 sq km. The area is suitable for agricultural development, but there are presently only some 10 million mu of cultivated land. The survey has discovered 5,589,000 mu of reclaimable land and provided detailed information and data for the development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in the area.

The survey team was set up in April 1979. This multiple-branch scientific survey would take at least 5 years to complete if it were done in a conventional way. However, the team members displayed the spirit of fearing neither hardships nor death and endured severe cold of 20 or 30 degrees below and extremely hot weather with temperatures as high as 40 degrees. They also worked more than 12 hours a day in the desolate and uninhabited Gobi Desert wilderness. They travelled a total of 45,000 km, applied advanced scientific and technological knowledge and used photographs taken from satellites in the wasteland survey. As a result, they shortened the completion time. Thus, it took them only 19 months to complete the survey. They wrote 15 survey reports, scientific reference materials and academic papers—a total of approximately 600,000 words.

QINGHAI SUCCESSES IN AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK270915 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] According to our correspondent (Lou Guomei), statistical data show that thanks to the earnest implementation of the central principle on readjusting the national economy, all departments in our province scored relatively good achievements in 1980. The situation of our province as a whole is good. Last year despite a reduction of arable land, the total grain output is still expected to 1.75 billion jin, 6.9 percent more than in 1979, the third good year since liberation. The output of oil-bearing crops is estimated at 110 million jin, a little less than the 1979 figure.

Our province's animal husbandry production was also good in 1980. On the basis of stabilizing the number of animals, all localities also paid attention to raising their quality. According to statistics compiled in October 1980, the number of animals of all kinds in our province totalled 21.38 million, a decline of 140,000 head compared to that of 1979. However, the amount of meat produced by each animal increased on average over 1979. Because of an overall development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations, the total agricultural and animal husbandry output value in 1980 is estimated at 6.3 billion yuan, an increase of 8.4 percent over the 1979 figure. Despite inadequate production tasks and a shortage of raw materials, industrial production in our province in 1980 steadily developed. The provincial output value in this field was 1,293 billion yuan, 96 percent of the annual plan.

The proportion between light and heavy industries also markedly changed. In 1980 the output value of light industry was 444 million yuan, a 6.1 percent increase over that of 1979. These achievements have initially reflected the effectiveness of the readjustment.

Our province also narrowed the scope of capital construction in 1980, decreasing the amount of investment by 30 percent compared to that of 1979. Last year's urban and rural village fairs throughout the province were brisk, and the commodity supply situation was fine, the amount of exports increased. Commodity retail sales were up to 907 million yuan, an increase of 9.3 percent over that of 1979. The total amount of export commodities rose by 65.8 percent.

Our province also overfulfilled the 1980 state revenue budget by 11.2 percent. The financial expenditures decreased by 13.8 percent from the 1979 figure. The total amount of urban and rural savings deposits was 162.36 million yuan, the highest provincial figure achieved in this field. The living standards of most staff, workers and peasants also improved somewhat.

HONGQI: BUREAUCRATS CANNOT BECOME NEW CLASS

HK040202 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Mar 81 p 3

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE report: "Signed Article in HONGQI Refutes the Fallacy That Bureaucrats Could Become a New Class"]

[Text] The No 5 issue of HONGQI which has just been published carries an article saying that bureaucracy still exists in China, and it is quite serious at some times and in some places; however, the fallacy that a so-called "class of bureaucratists" has appeared within the CCP is absurd.

The article points out: The expression "class of bureaucratists" is itself unscientific. In this history of man, there has never been nor could there ever be any "class of bureaucratists" existing independently outside other classes. Whether in the slave society, feudal society or capitalist society, the bureaucratic ruling strata in the state regime always formed a portion of the exploiting class which held the ruling position at the time. The cadres in our socialist state, including those who basically serve the people but are infected with bureaucratic work style to some degree, all form a portion of the worker and peasant classes. The degeneracy of a very small number of cadres is due to the influence of exploiting class ideology. In the examples cited above, the bureaucratic ruling strata of the past and the cadre force of today all belong to their respective classes and could not form a separate class. In particular, in the social conditions of China today, bureaucracy is mainly a problem of ideological style. If cadres infected with bureaucratic habits are demarcated into a separate class, that is a violation of Marxist definition of class and standards for class demarcation.

The article says, we must resolutely oppose bureaucracy in order to smoothly carry out socialist modernization. However, experience shows that if the erroneous methods of the "Great Cultural Revolution" are applied, far from overcoming bureaucracy, they will actually lead to its proliferation. However there are indeed a very few persons who want to see the whole world in chaos who are instigating the waging of a so-called second "Great Cultural Revolution" and want to wage a so-called struggle "to oppose bureaucracy and special privilege." How can these people be really trying to overcome bureaucracy? They are just trying to sabotage the political situation of stability and unity and throw the country into chaos, to facilitate their seizure of power amid chaos.

The article also says: We should not apply surgery to cut out the "tumor" of bureaucracy, but can only cure it slowly, because the contradiction between ourselves and the great majority of persons infected with bureaucratic work style is a contradiction among the people. Moreover since bureaucracy is a phenomenon that has existed in social history for a long time, the unremitting struggles of many generations are needed to eradicate it. For instance, it is necessary to develop productive force, reform certain cardinal links in the production relations and the superstructure that do not conform to the development of productive force, improve the people's levels of science and culture, and eliminate the influence of feudal and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois thought, and so on and so forth. Certain phenomena of bureaucracy are caused by the fact that certain of our economic and political rules and regulations have not been perfected; we will be unable to fundamentally solve the problem unless reforms are carried out in certain specific systems, and if we simply apply the method of punishing or dismissing and replacing the cadres.

LIN HUIJIA TO BECOME MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

HK031028 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Special dispatch: "Lin Huijia Will Become Minister of Agriculture--Former Minister of Agriculture Huo Shilian Transferred to Shanxi To Take Over From Wang Qian"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar--The report of a Japanese newspaper that the new post of former Beijing Mayor Lin Huijia will be that of minister in charge of the State Economic Commission has been denied by the parties concerned. According to reliable sources, Lin Huijia will be appointed minister of agriculture and his appointment will be submitted to the NPC for discussion.

Former Minister of Agriculture Huo Shilian was transferred several months ago to the post of first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, and the former provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Qian has been relieved of his post.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT

HK020729 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Feb 81 p 2

[Report by TA KUNG PAO contributing correspondent from Beijing on 27 February:
"Responsible Person of Oceangoing Transport Department Discusses Work in Readjustment Period: China Continues To Develop Its Oceangoing Fleet, With Added Oceangoing Oil Tankers and Container Vessels--Apart From Building Its Own Ships, China Will Continue To Purchase Ships by Means of Bank Loans"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb--A responsible person of China's Oceangoing Transport Department disclosed in an interview that during the period of readjustment of the national economy, China's oceangoing fleet will continue its steady development. He said: China will on the one hand rely on its domestic shipbuilding industry to build more ships. It is envisaged that the number and categories of vessels built by China will gradually increase. On the other hand, since China is faced with a temporary shortage of capital, it will continue to make use of bank loans. It will develop its shipping fleet through purchasing ships and carrying out freight transport and repaying the principal sum and interest at the same time.

China will follow the state plan on the four modernizations when modernizing its ocean-going freight transport. Just as in the past, the major task is still to satisfy the freight transport needs of the country's foreign trade and domestic coastal transport. At present, China's oceangoing fleet takes up only 70 percent of the volume of freight transport charged to China; and China has to rely on chartered vessels for the remaining 30 percent of the freight transport. In a few years' time, as China's foreign trade and coastal material transport rapidly develop, China will encounter a shortage in both the quantity and quality of vessels. Thus the building of the shipping fleet must be aimed at the future needs of national construction after the readjustment of the national economy. As a matter of fact, the building of China's oceangoing shipping fleet has mainly revolved around the following aspects: 1) developing the oceangoing freight transport fleet and at the same time reforming the structure of the fleet; 2) developing oceangoing oil tankers with the development of China's coastal petroleum deposits; 3) developing containerized freight transport; 4) increasing the number of scheduled voyages and routes; and 5) developing cooperation in international shipping freight transport.

At present, China's coastal and oceangoing fleet has more than 600 vessels, with a total load capacity of more than 10 million tons. Last year, there was a net increase of 1 million tons in load capacity, and the fleet can now fulfill an annual freight transport volume of nearly 100 million tons.

The fleet not only has a certain number of vessels for miscellaneous cargoes, but also has 100,000-ton oil tankers, high tonnage bulk freight vessels, container vessels, roll-on roll-off vessels and also fully automatic turbine vessels with advanced equipment. There are all the corresponding auxiliary facilities including radio navigation, fuel and material supplies, ship repairs and shipbuilding, sea-lane inspection, port control and piloting.

The person who made the comments said that China's shipping fleet has entered the international shipping market. Ships flying China's flag sail to 420 ports in 101 countries and areas throughout the world. While working hard to fulfill the foreign trade freight transport task last year, the fleet has actively canvassed freight transport business for third countries and earned large amounts of foreign exchange for the state. In the struggle with oceanic hegemonists in the international shipping market, China's shipping fleet has played and is playing a significant role. [paragraph continues]

In the future, the fleet will work hard to improve its business and management so as to make reasonable freight charges, continue to canvass freight transport business for third countries, improve its quality of service, strengthen its competitiveness in the international market and earn even greater economic benefits for the country.

At present, there are some 50,000 seamen working in China's shipping fleet. Among them are a number of captains, chief engineers and other specialized personnel who have relatively rich navigation experience and technical standards and a number of skilled management personnel. They are able to shoulder the needs of the development of the shipping fleet. There has also been development in the sending of sailors abroad and the chartering of vessels.

To promote joint endeavor, the Chinese oceangoing shipping fleet has also actively supported the development of local oceangoing freight transport. It has formed joint oceangoing freight shipping companies with Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Hebei and their business situation has been good. Those shipping companies have not only ensured transportation facilities for the foreign trade materials of those provinces, but have also assisted them in fulfilling foreign trade contracts.

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS TO HONG KONG-MACAO GROUP

HK030900 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 Mar 81 p 3

[Dispatch from WEN WEI PO correspondent in Guangzhou: "Notes on Ren Zhongyi's Participation in the Discussions of the Hong Kong-Macao Group Attending Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] There was a light drizzle and it was very cold in Guangzhou today. However, the discussions of the group attending provincial People's Congress were lively. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary, and Liu Tianfu, vice governor participated as ordinary deputies in the discussions of the Hong Kong-Macao group. During the discussions, Vice Governor Liu Tianfu personally poured each deputy a cup of tea. All participants spoke out freely. Ren and Liu added occasional remarks and talked cheerfully and humorously. Sun Chengzeng, vice president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Situ Hui, chairman of the board of the Afai engineers; Gao Zhendong, general manager of Chinese Enterprises Limited; Xu Zhanjing, general manager of Sin Hua Trust Savings and Commercial Bank Limited; Chen Hong, assistant general manager of the branch of China Bank; and Ma Tingdong, deputy director of TA KUNG PAO, all spoke freely on the excellent situation. They also made many suggestions on how to develop production, build a socialist spiritual civilization and reform the irrational economic systems.

Deputies said that the situation has improved. Sun Chengzeng said that he had made several trips to Guangzhou and that he had bought things each trip. Ren Zhongyi said smilingly that when he participated in the discussions of the Guangzhou delegation the previous day, he talked about six "yearly improvements" in production development, economic prosperity, living conditions, people's health conditions, people's life-span and planned parenthood.

Amidst the deputies' laughter, Sun Chengzeng remarked: Our thinking has also been improved each year. Ren Zhongyi added: While our culture has been flourishing more and more, the people's mental attitude has also improved each year.

Liu Tianfu continued: The central authorities are attaching great importance to building a socialist spiritual civilization. I think the question of spiritual civilization can be viewed from two angles. Generally speaking our spiritual civilization is better than that of Hong Kong because we do not exploit other people and we do not run casinos or brothels. This is the nature of our society. However, we have not successfully developed our traditional spirit and some people have even retrogressed.

Some people's mental attitude is not commensurate with the great cause of socialism and the four modernizations. Such a mental attitude should be greatly improved. We must also stress the importance of courtesy, hygiene, social order and discipline.

Ren Zhongyi said: What Liu Tianfu has said is right. We must learn from Hong Kong's knowledge of management and administration and science and technology which is useful to us. However, we should not learn from its exploitation system. The 10 years of catastrophe have delayed our economic development and sabotaged our fine social tendencies. Some aspects of our current social tendencies are not as good as those in the 1960's.

When talking about publications, plays, films, television programs and other cultural and artistic areas of Guangzhou and Hong Kong, Ren Zhongyi said that Guangzhou's current plays and films are better than those of Hong Kong. However, television programs in Hong Kong are broadcast for 20 hours per day while those in Guangzhou are broadcast only a few hours every day. He said that Guangzhou must further improve its television and broadcasting, improve the facilities, strengthen the personnel and continue to improve the quality of the programs. Some Hong Kong television programs are interesting and thought-provoking. Moreover, Hong Kong television is technically advanced. We must learn from its strong points.

Ren Zhongyi continued to say: While the socialist system is being upheld, our economic system must be reformed. In the rural trade market, an individual household is allowed to sell tomatoes at 50 cents per jin in the morning, to reduce the price to 30 cents per jin at noon and to 10 cents in the evening. In this way, it can sell all its tomatoes. However, state-run shops cannot do so. They cannot be so flexible because they do not have the right to decide the prices of their commodities. Thus, the system must be reformed. We must learn from and make the best use of foreign advanced technology and positive experiences which are beneficial to our country, to our people and to the four modernizations. In this sense, we are "trying to turn everything to our own advantage." We are descendants of the yellow emperor and our mother country is a country with an ancient civilization of 5,000 years. Previously, it made many advanced inventions. For example, it was the first country which invented the compass and printing. Our nation is proud of this. However, this happened in the past and "a wise man should not mention his previous brave deeds." Many countries have overtaken us in the development of economy and technology. We have lagged behind. Thus, we must carry out reforms and make improvements and must no longer adopt a closed-door policy. Due to the sabotage of the gang of four, our development has been delayed for 10 years. It was during those 10 years that Hong Kong made rapid progress. Now, we have turned chaos into order and we will develop faster in the future. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, I am full of confidence.

Ren Zhongyi stressed: The four basic principles must be upheld and the four modernizations must be realized. This is the goal of our struggle. The Central Committee has attached great importance to Guangzhou and allowed it to adopt special policies and flexible measures while the masses have pinned great hopes on Guangzhou. You are in Hong Kong and Macao and we are on the mainland. We must be united and make concerted efforts to promote the four modernizations.

During the discussions, the deputies also talked about social systems. They talked about the deficiencies of the capitalist society in Hong Kong. Liu Tianfu said: Ours is a socialist society. We have a planned economy and we try to satisfy the people's needs. This system must be upheld. Liu Tianfu also pointed out that some people (including doctors) have not been able to get a job when they go to Hong Kong. They cannot use what they have learned. Liu Tianfu asked the Hong Kong-Macao deputies to tell such people in Hong Kong that they are welcome at home. Ren Zhongyi added: We will neither ignore nor discriminate against them simply because they have left us and returned. If they are not satisfied with us when they come back, they may again apply to go abroad.

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